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WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

REPORT FOR 1956-57

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
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IV - 20

Woodrow Wilson
National Fellowship Foundation
Report for 1959

INTRODUCTION

In the current debate over education in the United States, graduate education occupies the limelight, for it is central to higher and secondary education. So much has been said and written about the topic that those who are concerned over the future of graduate teaching fear that words will be taken for deeds. We must take precautions lest the suggested proposals for change, like so many similar plans of earlier years, lead only to minor improvements. This annual report should be read as a signpost to larger and more significant achievements in the future, rather than as an account of past achievements.

No spectacular new programs in graduate education can be [illegible] But it is important to understand how little changes [illegible] slow to allow any change because they are jealous of their independence as scholars and teachers and are thus inclined to resist any reforms which they feel are urged upon them by administrative officers. They are normally not concerned with changes outside their own fields of specialization which absorb their entire interest.

It is encouraging to note that the most recent book in the field, *Graduate Education in the United States*, a two-year study undertaken by Professor Bernard Berelson, available in manuscript as this report goes to press, considers the recruitment of graduate students as the most important task facing graduate education. With Professor Berelson's permission, we quote one of the pertinent passages: "The graduate schools need more good applicants for

doctoral study more than they need anything else. They are not likely to get more qualified applicants unless they make a determined recruiting effort. They should do so."

The following pages sketch out the development of a program dedicated to the recruitment of highly qualified graduate students. It began modestly fifteen years ago as a limited effort by Princeton University, and with the aid of the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Association of Graduate Schools, grew over the years until, by 1957-58, it supported 200 graduate students annually. A twenty-four and a half million dollar grant from the Ford Foundation enabled the program to be enlarged to support annually 1000 students in their first year of graduate study. Furthermore, it provided additional funds toteling two million dollars a year for the general support of graduate education. It is too early to decide whether, in its extended form, the program has produced the best possible results, but some evidence can already be presented.

The immediate responsibility of the program is to identify and recruit prospective graduate students who give promise of becoming outstanding scholar-teachers and to provide full support for a thousand of them during their first year in graduate school. The discharge of this duty is a serious responsibility requiring careful [illegible] on the part of many persons. [illegible] on college students throughout the United States and Canada. Nominations for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships rose spectacularly from less than 2000 in the fall of 1956, to 5600 in the fall of 1957, to 6700 in 1958 and to 8600 in 1959. Through follow-up studies, it was established that over eighty per cent of unsuccessful Woodrow Wilson candidates attended graduate schools in the following academic year, many with financial aid from other sources. There is no way of establishing to what extent the Woodrow Wilson program has contributed to the general quantitative and qualitative rise of the country's graduate population; but, it is a safe guess that the many activities described in the following pages had some influence, not only on nominees for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, but on graduate education as a whole.

EVALUATION OF PAST CLASSES

The objectives of the program are many. The most obvious one is to identify about a thousand prospective college teachers each year and to encourage them, through first year fellowships, to embark on graduate careers. The success of this limited objective of the program can be judged by the extent to which former fellows are currently members of the academic profession. By the very nature of academic work, considerable time elapses before a graduate student may be expected to become a full member of a teaching faculty. Since the early classes of the program were small, it is natural that only a relatively small number of former Woodrow Wilson Fellows have so far obtained full faculty status: out of a total 2057 fellows supported between the years 1945-1958, only 263 were in college teaching or administrative positions by 1959. However, the following table shows the extent to which, by the spring of 1959, members of past classes of Woodrow Wilson Fellows were teachers, graduate assistants, or graduate students.

TABLE 1

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS BY FELLOWSHIP YEAR TEACHING, ASSISTING, OR STUDYING

Fellowship Year	*Col. A No. of Fellows*	*Col. B No. of Fellows Whose Status is Known*	*Col. C No. of Fellows Teaching, Assisting, or Studying*	*Col. D* % of Col. B Teaching, Assisting, or Studying*
1945-46	4	4	2	50.0
1946-47	32	32	18	56.2
1947-48	21	20	17	85.0
1948-49	12	10	8	80.0
1949-50	16	14	7	50.0
1950-51	32	28	20	71.4
1951-52	20	19	14	73.7
1952-53	30	27	22	81.5
1953-54	95	84	56	66.7
1954-55	144	132	99	75.0
1955-56	162	145	119	82.1
1956-57	176	143	119	83.2
1957-58	294	263	224	85.2
1958-59	1019	923	820	88.8
TOTALS	2057	1844	1545	83.8

* Percentages in this column refer only to those whose current status is known.

EVALUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1958-1959

The following table shows the extent to which 827 fellows of the class of 1958-1959 continued graduate study. The figures are self-explanatory. Attention is drawn to the relatively high percentage of women fellows who withdrew for financial, health, personal and other reasons; twenty per cent of 257 women as against eight per cent of 570 men.

TABLE 2

PROGRESS REPORT ON 1958-1959 WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS

Category	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Per Cent*
Continuing Study at Same School	391	150	541	65.1
Transferred to Another Graduate School or Studying Abroad	79	23	102	12.3
Transferred to Professional School; e.g. Law, Medicine, etc.	13	1	14	1.7
Withdrew to Teach	19	26	45	5.4
Withdrew for Other Reasons; Financial, Health, Personal, Marriage, etc.	48	51	99	12.0
Military Service	12	–	12	1.5
Deceased	1	–	1	.1
Undecided	7	6	13	1.6
TOTALS	570	257	827	100.0
No information	45	17	62	
			889	

In comparing the results for the 1958-1959 fellows, the first year of the expanded program, with those for 1957-1958, the percentages in most categories are practically the same. The most noticeable change occurs in the percentage continuing study either at the same school or at another graduate school. This figure has increased from 73.5 per cent for 1957-1958 to 77.4 per cent for 1958-1959. In addition, the percentage withdrawing for financial, health, marriage or other personal reasons decreased from 16.2 per cent in 1957-1958 to 12.0 per cent in 1958-1959. Thus, if we use continuing in or withdrawing from graduate school as our criterion, we may conclude that the first year of the expanded pro-

gram was equally as successful, or perhaps somewhat more successful, than the last year of the smaller program.

The following table indicates how many fellows at eight large graduate schools continued in those schools in their second year and the extent to which they obtained support. In the majority of these universities we regard the rate of continuance and support as satisfactory.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF DATA ON SECOND YEAR CONTINUANCE AND SUPPORT OF 1958-1959 WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS IN EIGHT UNIVERSITIES

	Total Fellows	*Number Continuing*	*Percent Continuing*	*No. Continuing with Support*	*Percent of those Continuing who Received Support*	*Percent of Total who Continued and Received Support*
Harvard & Radcliffe	134	89	66.4	79	88.8	58.9
Yale	79	48	60.8	41	85.4	51.9
Princeton	45	35	77.8	34	97.1	75.5
Columbia	92	49	53.3	29	59.2	31.5
Cornell	26	18	69.2	18	100.0	69.2
Wisconsin	38	24	63.2	23	95.8	60.5
Chicago	47	22	46.8	15	68.2	31.9
Berkeley	56	34	60.7	22	64.7	39.3
TOTALS	517	319	61.7	261	81.8	50.5

The following tables, 4 through 9, based on 834 questionnaires returned, compare the progress made by Woodrow Wilson Fellows of the class of 1958-1959 at three groups of graduate schools: Group A comprises six graduate schools, each with forty or more Woodrow Wilson Fellows in 1958-1959, and accounts for more than half of the entire class; Group B, consisting of eleven graduate schools with between ten and thirty-five Woodrow Wilson Fellows, accounts for less than one third of the total; Group C consists of sixty-three other graduate schools, each with less than ten Woodrow Wilson Fellows. It may be worthy of note that a relatively large percentage of the fellows in Group C are women, a relatively high percentage of the fellows in Group B are scientists, and a relatively small percentage of the fellows in Group C are scientists.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF 1958-1959 WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS

GROUP A 42 of 834: attending Harvard and Radcliffe, Columbia, Yale, Berkeley, Chicago, and Princeton, each having 40 or more Woodrow Wilson Fellows.

GROUP B 236 of 834: attending Michigan, Wisconsin, Stanford, Cornell, North Carolina, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Duke, and California Institute of Technology, each having 10 to 35 Woodrow Wilson Fellows.

GROUP C 177 of 834: attending 63 other graduate schools, each having less than 10 Woodrow Wilson Fellows.

TABLE 4

	Total Fellows : %	*Group A* : %	*Group B* : %	*Group C* : %
Returning forms	834:100.0	421:50.4	236:28.4	177:21.2
No. of women	254: 30.5	127:30.2	59:25.0	68:38.4
No. of scientists	204: 24.2	92:21.9	81:34.3	31:17.5

TABLE 5

CONTINUANCE AND WITHDRAWAL

	Total Fellows : %	*Group A* : %	*Group B* : %	*Group C* : %
Continuing at same school	(537):(64.4)	(278):(66:0)	(151):(64.0)	(108):(61.0)
Continuing at other schools	(98):(11.8)	(41):(9.8)	(35):(14.8)	(22):(12.5)
Total continuing	635 : 76.1	319 : 75.8	186 : 78.8	130 : 73.5
Withdrawing	199 : 23.9	102 : 24.2	50 : 21.2	47 : 26.5
to other professions	(24):(2.9)	(14):(3.3)	(7):(3.0)	(3):(1.7)
financial reasons	(54):(6.5)	(31):(7.4)	(12):(5.1)	(11):(6.2)
to teach	(38):(4.6)	(18):(4.3)	(8):(3.4)	(12):(6.7)
marriage	(21):(2.5)	(8):(1.9)	(7):(3.0)	(6):(3.4)
loss of interest	(18):(2.2)	(6):(1.4)	(6):(2.5)	(6):(3.4)
personal reasons	(23):(2.7)	(15):(3.6)	(4):(1.7)	(4):(2.3)
military service	(12):(1.4)	(3):(.7)	(5):(2.1)	(4):(2.3)
not sure of withdrawal	(9):(1.1)	(7):(1.6)	(1):(.4)	(1):(.5)
TOTALS	834 :100.0	421 :100.0	236 :100.0	177 :100.0

TABLE 6

FELLOWSHIP AND ASSISTANTSHIP SUPPORT FOR SECOND YEAR

	Total Fellows : %	*Group A* : %	*Group B* : %	*Group C* : %
Average Amount of Aid	$1960 –	$1900 –	$2058 –	$1898 –
Continuing at same school with support	(452):(54.2)	(220):(52.3)	(141):(59.7)	(91):(51.4)
Continuing at other school with support	(111):(13.3)	(51):(12.1)	(40):(17.0)	(20):(11.3)
Total number receiving aid	563 : 67.5	271 : 64.4	181 : 76.7	111 : 62.7
No aid	(155):(18.6)	(102):(24.2)	(29):(12.3)	(24):(13.6)
Not applicable	(103):(12.3)	(39):(9.3)	(25):(10.6)	(39):(22.0)
Unsure of aid	(13):(1.6)	(9):(2.1)	(1):(.4)	(3):(1.7)
Total not receiving aid *or* unsure	271 : 32.5	150 : 35.6	55 : 23.3	66 : 37.3
TOTALS	834 :100.0	421 :100.0	236 :100.0	177 :100.0

TABLE 7

DEGREES

	Total: % Fellows	*Group A* : %	*Group B* : %	*Group C* : %
M.A.	*Fellows*			
Have degree now	193: 23.1	99: 23.5	55: 23.3	39: 22.0
Expect it 1959-60	412: 49.4	202: 48.0	112: 47.4	98: 55.4
No reply	149: 17.9	91: 21.6	32: 13.6	26: 14.7
Expect it later	18	8	4	6
*Do not expect to complete	40 : 9.6	8 : 6.9	27 :15.7	1 : 7.9
Not sure	22	13	6	7
TOTALS	834:100.0	421:100.0	236:100.0	177:100.0
Ph.D.				
Continuing for degree	612: 73.4	323: 76.7	175: 74.2	114: 64.4
Not sure	125	56	36	33
Not continuing	76 :26.6	30 :23.3	20 :25.8	26 :35.6
No reply	21	12	5	4
TOTALS	834:100.0	421:100.0	236:100.0	177:100.0

* Includes some who are on straight Ph.D. programs, bypassing the M.A. degree.

TABLE 8

FUTURE PLANS

	Total Fellows:	%	*Group A :*	%	*Group B :*	%	*Group C :*	%
College teaching	(586):	(70.3)	(292):	(69.6)	(167):	(70.8)	(126):	(71.2)
Teaching secondary level	(36):	(4.3)	(18):	(4.3)	(9):	(3.8)	(9):	(5.1)
Total planning to become teachers	622 :	74.6	311 :	73.9	176 :	74.6	135 :	76.3
Part-time teachers with other professions (e.g. government, ministry)	(19):	(2.3)	(7):	(1.7)	(11):	(4.6)	(1):	(.5)
Other professions	(56):	(6.7)	(23):	(5.4)	(17):	(7.2)	(16):	(9.0)
Not sure about teaching	(69):	(8.3)	(43):	(10.2)	(15):	(6.8)	(10):	(5.7)
Plans uncertain	(23):	(2.7)	(10):	(2.4)	(8):	(3.4)	(5):	(2.8)
No reply	(45):	(5.4)	(27):	(6.4)	(8):	(3.4)	(10):	(5.7)
Total not planning to teach *or* unsure	212 :	25.4	110 :	26.1	60 :	25.4	42 :	23.7
TOTALS	834 :	100.0	421 :	100.0	236 :	100.0	177 :	100.0

TABLE 9

SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION WITH GRADUATE WORK

	Total Fellows:	%	*Group A* :	%	*Group B* :	%	*Group C* :	%
Very satisfied	(157):	(18.8)	(89):	(21.1)	(31):	(13.1)	(37):	(20.9)
Satisfied	(267):	(32.0)	(116):	(27.6)	(85):	(36.0)	(66):	(37.3)
Total in these two categories	424 :	50.8	205 :	48.7	116 :	49.2	103 :	58.2
Dissatisfied	(176):	(21.1)	(83):	(19.7)	(61):	(25.8)	(32):	(18.1)
Very dissatisfied	(66):	(7.9)	(44):	(10.5)	(15):	(6.4)	(7):	(3.9)
Total in these two categories	242 :	29.0	127 :	30.2	76 :	32.2	39 :	22.0
No reply	(168):	(20.1)	(89):	(21.1)	(44):	(18.6)	(35):	(19.8)
TOTALS	834 :	100.0	421 :	100.0	236 :	100.0	177 :	100.0

By and large, Woodrow Wilson Fellows were neither more nor less successful at any of the three groups of graduate schools. However, the following points may be worthy of note:

(1) The percentage of fellows withdrawing was somewhat greater in Group C than in either of the other groups. (Table 5)

(2) The percentage of fellows in the category "No aid" was almost twice as great for Group A as for either of the other groups. (Table 6)

(3) The percentage receiving aid was relatively greater in Group B than in either of the others. (Table 6)

(4) The percentage of fellows in the category "Continuing at same school with support" was relatively greater in Group B than in either of the others. (Table 6)

(5) In Group C which, as previously noted, has a higher percentage of women, the percentage of fellows who expect to continue for the Ph.D. is relatively smaller than either of the other groups. (Table 7)

(6) The fellows in Group C showed a higher degree of satisfaction with graduate work than did the fellows in the other two groups. (Table 9)

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTED FELLOWS, 1957-1960

Table 10 affords comparisons, over four years, of the numbers of nominations made, the numbers of nominees interviewed, and candidates elected. It is worthy of special note that the nominations for the class of 1958-1959 rose in ratio with the number of fellowships available. The increase in nominations for the class of 1960-1961 in the fall of 1959 is encouraging because it took place in spite of the program's announcement that fewer fellowships would be awarded to scientists, and despite the fact that many colleges were able to gauge, in two previous competitions, what qualities in nominees were likely to lead to election. It is safe to assume from these figures that the program is indeed succeeding in drawing fresh recruits of high quality to the profession of college teaching.

TABLE 10

COMPARISON OF FELLOWSHIP COMPETITION, 1957-58 THROUGH 1960-61

	1957-58	*1958-59*	*1959-60*	*1960-61*
Nominations	1936	5656	6775	8629
Colleges represented	125	216	795	861
Nominees interviewed	548	1722	2049	2520
Nominees elected	301	1083	1282	1259*

* As of March 6, 1960; several late appointments are not included.

DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWS, 1945-1961

To an ever growing extent the parents of high school students in this country are concerned about college prospects for their children. Although much has been said and printed about the great merits of hundreds of colleges throughout the country, it is difficult to convince parents that more than a few prestige colleges in the United States offer to a bright student the necessary opportunities for his development. Convincing proof of the contention that literally hundreds of colleges offer high quality education is the fact that a highly selective program such as the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships has, over the years, drawn successful candidates from 560 colleges. The following compilation should be of interest, not only to those connected with the recruiting of outstanding prospective members of the college teaching profession, but also to those who are looking for quality colleges. In order to win a Woodrow Wilson award, every one of the many colleges listed produced at least one student who, in competition with the best students from other colleges in his region, was strong enough to warrant the award of a fellowhip.

A converse conclusion is not warranted: the absence of a college from the list need not indicate that the college is inferior. Certain colleges attract few or no students in those fields in which Woodrow Wilson awards are made, or offer specialized professional training, as do, for example, many teachers colleges. A few colleges are not as yet fully aware of the opportunities offered by Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. Still others produce splendid graduates but lose out in the competition against other colleges which are relatively stronger. To afford a comparison, the total numbers of National Science Foundation Fellowship winners from each college, between the years 1952 and 1959, have been added.

COLLEGES OF UNDERGRADUATE ORIGIN OF WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS AND NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FELLOWS

REGION I

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61**	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Maine				
Bates College	5	2	1	1
Bowdoin College	8	4	2	1
Colby College	2	–	–	–
University of Maine	2	1	1	2
Massachusetts				
American International College	1	–	–	–
Amherst College	34	8	6	10
Assumption College	1	–	–	–
Boston College	7	3	2	3
Boston University	9	1	5	–
Brandeis University	16	7	7	2
Clark University	6	1	2	–
College of the Holy Cross	8	2	2	4
Harvard University	109	33	32	366
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	29	10	10	283
Massachusetts, University of	5	2	2	4
Mount Holyoke	12	3	5	4
Northeastern University	2	–	–	5
Radcliffe College	29	7	13	22
Smith College	17	4	6	1
Springfield College	2	1	–	–
Suffolk University	1	–	1	–
Tufts University	7	4	1	10
Wellesley College	31	9	13	5
Wheaton College	3	1	–	–
Williams College	27	7	8	1
New Hampshire				
Dartmouth College	29	10	7	18
New Hampshire, University of	5	1	2	5
St. Anselm's College	3	1	–	–
Vermont				
Middlebury College	2	–	1	–
St. Michael's College	1	–	–	–
Vermont, University of	2	2	–	3

* As of March 6, 1960; several late appointments are not included.

REGION I (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
CANADA				
New Brunswick				
Mount Allison University	2	1	1	–
New Brunswick, University of	3	1	1	–
Newfoundland				
Memorial University	1	–	1	–
Nova Scotia				
Dalhousie University	1	–	1	–
King's College	1	–	–	–
Quebec				
Laval University	2	–	1	–
McGill University	20	5	7	–
Montreal, University of	1	–	–	–
Sir George Williams College	8	3	3	–
REGION II				
Connecticut				
Albertus Magnus College	1	1	–	1
Connecticut College	2	1	1	2
Connecticut, University of	3	2	–	2
Teachers College of Connecticut	–	–	–	1
Trinity College	11	2	2	2
Wesleyan University	27	5	4	12
Yale University	101	29	29	121
New York City, Long Island, and Westchester County				
Barnard College	35	6	14	8
Brooklyn College	27	6	12	16
City College of New York	93	8	6	99
College of Mount St. Vincent	4	2	1	–
College of New Rochelle	4	1	–	–
Columbia University	73	17	19	185
Cooper Union	–	–	–	7
Fordham University	20	8	8	6
Hofstra College	4	2	–	2
Hunter College	30	11	8	2
Iona College	4	1	–	–
Manhattan College	4	1	2	6
Manhattanville College	2	2	–	–
Marymount College	4	3	1	–

REGION II (continued)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
New School for Social Research	1	–	–	–
New York University	20	1	5	29
Notre Dame College of Staten Island	1	–	–	–
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	4	1	3	17
Pratt Institute	–	–	–	1
Queens College	15	3	1	3
St. Francis College	2	–	1	–
St. John's University	12	3	–	–
St. Joseph's College for Women	2	–	1	1
Sarah Lawrence College	4	1	1	–
Yeshiva University	–	–	–	3
Rhode Island				
Brown University	30	9	8	87
Pembroke College	5	1	–	1
Providence College	1	1	–	5

REGION III

Non-Metropolitan New York State				
Alfred University	4	2	1	–
Bard College	4	–	1	–
Buffalo, University of	7	–	2	4
Canisius College	1	–	1	–
Clarkson College of Technology	2	1	1	–
Colgate University	14	1	6	1
Cornell University	88	30	23	126
Elmira College	2	–	2	1
Hamilton College	11	3	3	2
Harpur College	4	3	1	–
Hobart College	3	–	1	–
Keuka College	1	1	–	–
New York State Maritime Academy	–	–	–	1
New York State Teachers College (Albany)	6	1	1	–
Oswego State Teachers College	1	–	–	–
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4	3	1	38
Rochester, University of	24	6	3	27
St. Bonaventure University	1	–	–	–
St. Lawrence University	7	2	3	1
Siena College	3	1	1	–
Syracuse University	9	2	4	6
Union College & University	5	1	2	2
Vassar College	12	5	4	–
Webb Institute of Naval Architecture	–	–	–	1
Wells College	3	1	–	–

REGION III (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
CANADA				
Ontario				
Assumption University	3	1	2	–
Carleton University	2	–	1	–
McMaster University	7	1	3	–
Queen's University	14	7	1	–
Toronto, University of	59	11	22	–
*Trinity College	2	–	–	–
**Waterloo College	1	–	1	–
Western Ontario, University of	8	1	2	–

REGION IV

New Jersey				
College of South Jersey (Camden)	–	–	–	1
Douglass College	8	6	2	2
Drew University	4	2	2	1
Fairleigh Dickinson University	1	–	1	1
Newark College of Engineering	–	–	–	1
Princeton University	192	33	32	132
Rutgers, The State University	47	14	13	13
St. Peter's College	7	1	2	1
Stevens Institute of Technology	1	1	–	5
Pennsylvania				
Albright College	1	–	1	–
Allegheny College	5	3	–	1
Bryn Mawr College	28	8	9	2
Bucknell University	4	2	1	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology	5	1	1	82
Chatham College	4	2	1	–
Dickinson College	2	1	–	1
Drexel Institute of Technology	–	–	–	4
Duquesne University	2	–	1	1
Franklin & Marshall College	5	1	–	6
Gettysburg College	1	–	1	–
Grove City College	1	–	1	–
Haverford College	33	7	11	10
Immaculata College	2	2	–	–
Lafayette College	10	2	2	5
La Salle College	1	1	–	1
Lebanon Valley College	1	1	–	–
Lehigh University	8	3	3	12

* Federated with University of Toronto.
** Affiliated with University of Western Ontario.

REGION IV (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Lycoming College	1	1	–	–
Mercyhurst College	1	1	–	–
Mount Mercy College	1	1	–	–
Muhlenberg College	1	–	1	–
Pennsylvania State Teachers College (Edinboro)	1	–	1	–
Pennsylvania State University	8	4	3	32
Pennsylvania, University of	35	7	8	39
Pittsburgh, University of	15	5	7	3
Rosemont College	2	–	2	–
St. Joseph's College	3	–	–	3
St. Vincent College	1	1	–	–
Seton Hill College	1	1	–	3
Susquehanna College	–	–	–	1
Swarthmore College	47	15	14	28
Temple University	7	3	2	2
Villanova University	–	–	–	4
Washington & Jefferson College	2	1	–	1
Westminster College	–	–	–	1
Wilson College	1	1	–	1

REGION V

Delaware				
Delaware, University of	7	3	2	10
District of Columbia				
American University	2	–	–	–
Catholic University of America	9	2	1	3
Georgetown University	17	5	8	3
George Washington University	7	1	1	7
Howard University	3	3	–	–
Trinity College	9	2	2	1
Maryland				
College of Notre Dame of Md.	1	–	–	–
Goucher College	10	1	1	–
Hood College	3	1	1	–
Johns Hopkins University	33	6	6	53
Loyola College	2	1	1	–
Maryland, University of	9	3	3	9
Morgan State College	3	1	1	–
Mount St. Agnes College	1	–	1	–
Western Maryland College	1	–	1	–

REGION V (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
North Carolina				
Barber-Scotia College	1	–	1	–
Bennett College	2	1	–	–
Davidson College	20	3	8	–
Duke University	27	5	6	29
Flora McDonald College	1	1	–	–
Guilford College	1	–	–	–
Lenoir-Rhyne College	1	1	–	–
North Carolina College at Durham	6	2	1	–
North Carolina State College of Agriculture & Engineering	2	1	1	12
North Carolina, University of	43	12	12	20
Pfeiffer College	1	–	1	–
Salem College	2	–	1	–
Shaw University	2	1	–	–
West Carolina College	–	–	–	1
Woman's College, U. of N.C.	12	5	2	–
Wake Forest College	9	5	3	5
Virginia				
Bridgewater College	–	–	–	1
College of William & Mary	17	6	–	7
Hampden-Sydney College	3	1	1	–
Hampton Institute	1	–	1	–
Hollins College	3	1	1	–
Longwood College	1	1	–	–
Lynchburg College	1	–	–	–
Mary Baldwin College	1	1	–	–
Radford College	1	1	–	–
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	2	1	–	2
Richmond, University of	4	2	–	–
Roanoke College	2	–	–	–
Sweet Briar College	4	1	3	–
Virginia Military Institute	–	–	–	1
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	–	–	–	5
Virginia State College	2	2	–	–
Virginia Union University	1	1	–	–
Virginia, University of	18	6	6	11
Washington & Lee University	13	3	5	1
Westhampton College	3	2	–	–
West Virginia				
Marshall College	2	1	–	–
West Virginia State College	1	–	1	–
West Virginia University	4	1	–	–

REGION V (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
West Virginia Wesleyan College	1	1	–	–
Wheeling College	1	1	–	–
REGION VI				
Alabama				
Alabama College	1	1	–	–
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	3	2	–	–
Alabama, University of	13	7	4	4
Birmingham Southern College	7	2	2	3
Huntingdon College	2	–	2	–
Florence State College	1	1	–	–
Spring Hill College	4	1	1	6
Stillman College	1	–	1	–
Talladega College	3	1	–	–
Florida				
Bethune-Cookman College	1	1	–	–
Florida A & M University	4	1	1	–
Florida Southern College	1	–	–	–
Florida State University	5	3	1	15
Florida, University of	23	9	5	8
Miami, University of	15	3	6	2
Rollins College	4	–	2	–
Stetson University	5	–	1	–
Tampa, University of	2	–	1	–
Georgia				
Agnes Scott College	11	–	3	–
Berry College	1	–	1	–
Clark College	4	1	1	–
Emory University	18	5	5	3
Fort Valley State College	1	1	–	–
Georgia Institute of Technology	4	1	1	8
Georgia State College of Business Administration	1	1	–	–
Georgia, University of	12	7	3	1
La Grange College	2	1	1	–
Mercer University	4	1	3	–
Morris Brown College	2	1	1	–
North Georgia College	1	1	–	–
Oglethorpe University	1	–	–	–
Wesleyan College	1	–	–	–
South Carolina				
The Citadel	4	–	3	1
Clemson College	1	–	1	1

REGION VI (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Coker College	1	1	–	–
Columbia College	1	–	1	–
Converse College	4	–	2	–
Erskine College	2	1	–	1
Furman University	6	3	2	1
Limestone College	1	1	–	–
Newberry College	1	–	1	–
Presbyterian College	2	1	–	–
South Carolina, University of	4	3	1	1
Winthrop College	3	1	–	–
Wofford College	4	1	2	–

REGION VII

Arkansas				
Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College	1	–	1	–
Arkansas State Teachers College	1	–	1	–
Arkansas, University of	15	3	3	11
Harding College	3	2	1	–
Henderson State Teachers College	1	–	1	–
Hendrix College	4	–	1	–
Ouachita Baptist College	1	1	–	–
Southern State College	1	–	1	–
Kentucky				
Bellarmine College	1	–	1	–
Berea College	6	2	2	–
Centre College of Kentucky	3	–	2	–
Kentucky State College	2	1	1	–
Kentucky, University of	15	6	2	9
Kentucky Wesleyan College	1	1	–	–
Louisville, University of	8	3	3	1
Murray State College	2	1	–	–
Transylvania College	3	2	–	–
Union College	3	1	2	–
Villa Madonna College	2	–	1	1
Western Kentucky State College	1	–	–	1
Mississippi				
Millsaps College	9	3	3	–
Mississippi College	6	2	–	3
Mississippi Southern College	1	–	–	1
Mississippi State University	1	–	1	3
Mississippi State College for Women	3	3	–	–

REGION VII (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Mississippi, University of	6	–	1	3
Tougaloo Southern Christian College	3	1	1	–
Tennessee				
Austin Peay State College	1	1	–	–
Belmont College	1	1	–	–
Bethel College	1	–	1	–
Chattanooga, University of	3	–	2	–
David Lipscomb College	2	1	–	–
East Tennessee State College	2	1	1	–
Fisk University	2	–	1	–
George Peabody College for Teachers	1	1	–	–
King College	2	–	–	1
Knoxville College	1	1	–	–
Lambuth College	1	–	–	–
Le Moyne College	1	1	–	–
Lincoln Memorial College	1	–	–	–
Maryville College	3	1	1	–
Memphis State University	2	1	–	–
Middle Tennessee State College	2	–	–	–
South, University of the	17	5	6	2
Southwestern at Memphis	5	2	2	–
Tennessee Agriculture & Industrial State University	2	–	–	–
Tennessee, University of	8	4	2	8
Vanderbilt University	25	7	6	13
REGION VIII				
Michigan				
Albion College	2	1	–	3
Alma College	1	–	–	–
Calvin College	9	2	3	2
Central Michigan University	1	–	1	–
Detroit, University of	2	–	1	–
Eastern Michigan College	1	–	–	–
Hillsdale College	1	1	–	–
Hope College	2	1	1	1
Kalamazoo College	11	4	3	7
Michigan College of Mining & Technology	1	–	–	4
Michigan State University	23	10	9	9
Michigan, University of	74	25	18	101
Northern Michigan College of Education	2	–	–	–
Olivet College	1	–	–	3

REGION VIII (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Siena Heights College	1	–	1	–
Wayne State University	13	3	5	6
Western Michigan University	4	1	2	2
Ohio				
Antioch College	20	7	3	10
Ashland College	1	–	1	–
Baldwin-Wallace College	3	1	2	1
Bowling Green State University	2	–	–	2
Capital University	1	–	1	–
Case Institute of Technology	1	–	1	14
Central State College	1	–	–	–
Cincinnati, University of	4	2	1	10
College of Wooster	5	2	1	4
Dayton, University of	1	1	–	–
Denison University	11	4	3	–
Fenn College	1	–	1	–
Heidelberg College	1	1	–	–
Hiram College	1	–	1	2
John Carroll University	2	–	1	–
Kent State University	8	2	–	1
Kenyon College	29	9	6	6
Lake Erie College	4	2	–	–
Miami University	7	–	2	5
Muskingum College	3	1	–	–
Oberlin College	59	14	15	19
Ohio State University	29	6	12	20
Ohio University	9	3	–	2
Ohio Wesleyan University	8	1	2	4
Otterbein College	1	–	–	–
Toledo, University of	2	1	–	–
Western College for Women	1	–	–	–
Western Reserve University	7	1	2	3
Wittenberg University	6	1	3	2
Xavier University	6	1	2	–
Youngstown University	3	1	–	–
REGION IX				
Illinois				
Augustana College	2	2	–	1
Bradley College	–	–	–	1
Chicago, University of	52	12	17	161
De Paul University	1	–	–	1
Illinois Institute of Technology	2	1	1	17
Illinois, University of	34	8	12	98

REGION IX (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Knox College	16	6	5	5
Lake Forest College	1	–	1	–
Loyola University	4	3	1	4
McMurray College	2	1	–	–
Monmouth College	1	–	1	–
Mundelein College	2	–	1	–
Northern Illinois State College	1	–	–	–
North Central College	1	1	–	1
Northwestern University	40	10	8	40
Principia College	1	–	–	–
Rockford College	3	2	1	–
Roosevelt University	1	–	1	–
Rosary College	2	–	1	–
Shimer College	2	1	1	1
Southern Illinois University	1	–	–	–
Wheaton College	–	–	–	6
Indiana				
Anderson College & Theological Seminary	1	–	–	–
Ball State Teachers College	–	–	–	1
Butler University	–	–	–	1
DePauw University	10	3	1	4
Earlham College	9	2	5	2
Goshen College	3	3	–	1
Hanover College	2	1	–	2
Indiana State Teachers College	1	–	–	–
Indiana University	32	5	7	25
Manchester College	2	2	–	3
Notre Dame, University of	64	21	17	30
Purdue University	4	–	2	34
Rose Polytechnic Institute	–	–	–	1
St. Joseph's College	1	–	1	–
St. Mary's College	3	1	2	–
Valparaiso University	11	4	4	1
Wabash College	11	3	3	2
REGION X				
Iowa				
Clarke College	1	–	1	–
Coe College	6	1	1	–
Cornell College	2	2	–	–
Drake University	3	1	2	–
Dubuque, University of	1	–	1	–
Grinnell College	15	4	1	–
Iowa State Teachers College	2	1	–	–

REGION X (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Iowa State University	5	1	3	23
Iowa, University of	33	10	12	12
Iowa Wesleyan College	1	1	–	–
Luther College	4	2	–	1
Parsons College	1	1	–	–
Simpson College	–	–	–	1
St. Ambrose College	2	–	2	–
Wartburg College	1	1	–	–
Minnesota				
Augsburg College	2	–	1	–
Carleton College	28	6	8	11
College of St. Catherine	1	1	–	–
College of St. Thomas	8	2	1	3
Concordia College	2	1	1	3
Gustavus Adolphus College	3	–	1	3
Hamline University	2	2	–	–
Macalester College	2	–	–	–
Mankato State College	1	1	–	–
Minnesota, University of	43	13	12	49
St. John's University	2	1	–	1
St. Mary's College	1	1	–	–
St. Olaf College	9	3	3	13
St. Teresa College	1	1	–	–
North Dakota				
North Dakota, University of	5	1	3	–
Wisconsin				
Beloit College	16	6	3	–
Cardinal Stritch College	1	–	–	–
Carroll College	2	1	1	–
Lakeland College	1	–	1	–
Lawrence College	14	5	4	1
Marquette University	5	–	2	4
Milwaukee Downer College	1	1	–	–
Mount Mary College	3	–	2	–
Ripon College	1	1	–	–
Wisconsin State College	5	1	2	2
Wisconsin, University of	44	12	10	127
CANADA				
Manitoba				
Manitoba, University of	12	2	5	–
Saskatchewan				
Saskatchewan, University of	3	1	1	–

REGION XI

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Kansas				
Bethel College	2	–	1	–
Fort Hays Kansas State College	1	–	–	–
Kansas State College (Emporia)	3	1	–	3
Kansas, University of	41	12	13	29
Ottawa University	3	1	1	–
St. Benedict's College	1	1	–	–
St. Mary's College	1	–	–	–
Washburn University of Topeka	3	–	1	–
Wichita, University of	6	2	2	4
Missouri				
Central Missouri State College	1	1	–	–
College of St. Teresa	2	–	2	–
Drury College	6	2	–	–
Kansas City, University of	5	1	2	1
Linderwood College	4	2	–	–
Maryville College	1	–	–	–
Missouri School of Mines & Metallurgy	7	4	2	2
Missouri, University of	34	5	7	4
Park College	5	1	1	1
Rockhurst College	2	1	1	2
St. Louis University	25	6	9	9
Southeast Missouri State College	4	1	1	1
Southwest Missouri State College	5	1	2	–
Washington University	36	13	2	26
Webster College	1	–	1	–
Westminster College	1	1	–	–
William Jewell College	1	–	–	1
Nebraska				
Creighton University	3	1	–	–
Dana College	1	–	–	–
Duchesne College	1	1	–	–
Hastings College	1	–	–	1
Midland College	3	1	1	–
Nebraska State Teachers College (Peru)	1	1	–	–
Nebraska, University of	18	3	2	10
Omaha, University of	6	2	2	1
Oklahoma				
Bethany-Nazarene College	1	–	–	–
Central State College	1	–	–	–
Oklahoma State University	1	–	–	15
Oklahoma Baptist University	6	–	–	–

REGION XI (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Oklahoma, University of	21	9	5	19
Phillips University	1	–	–	–
Tulsa, University of	4	2	–	1
South Dakota				
Augustana College	10	3	1	–
South Dakota State College	1	1	–	3
South Dakota, University of	3	–	–	2
Yankton College	2	1	1	–

REGION XII

Louisiana				
Centenary College of Louisiana	1	–	–	–
Dillard University	2	1	–	–
Louisiana College	5	1	2	–
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	4	5	1	2
Louisiana State University	16	4	2	2
Loyola University	1	1	–	4
St. Mary's Dominican College	1	1	–	–
Southeastern Louisiana College	3	1	2	–
Southern University	6	3	1	–
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	10	2	5	–
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College	23	12	7	1
Tulane University of Louisiana	12	3	3	4
Xavier University of Louisiana	4	–	–	–
Texas				
Abilene Christian College	1	–	1	–
Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas	5	4	–	3
Austin College	1	–	1	–
Baylor University	8	–	3	–
Houston, University of	2	1	–	1
Lamar State College of Technology	3	2	1	3
North Texas State College	4	1	2	2
Pan-American College	2	–	2	–
Rice Institute	13	6	2	19
St. Edward's University	1	–	–	–
St. Mary's University	1	–	–	–
Sam Houston State Teachers College	1	–	1	–
Southern Methodist University	10	3	4	3
Southwestern University	2	1	–	–
Texas Christian University	10	3	6	–
Texas State College for Women	1	–	–	–
Texas Technological College	5	2	1	3

REGION XII (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Texas, University of	47	8	14	25
Texas Western College	3	1	1	–
Trinity University	2	–	1	1
Wiley College	1	1	–	–

REGION XIII

Arizona				
Arizona State University	8	3	2	4
Arizona, University of	6	2	2	2
Colorado				
Colorado College	6	2	1	2
Colorado State University	1	–	1	–
Colorado, University of	27	8	7	15
Denver, University of	3	–	1	1
Loretto Heights College	2	–	–	–
Nevada				
Nevada, University of	1	1	–	1
New Mexico				
De La Salle Normal	–	–	–	1
New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts	1	–	1	–
New Mexico, University of	9	1	4	10
Utah				
Brigham Young University	9	4	2	2
Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science	9	3	–	–
Utah, University of	13	2	7	12
Wyoming				
Wyoming, University of	9	3	2	2

REGION XIV

Idaho				
College of Idaho	1	1	–	1
Idaho, University of	4	–	1	3
Montana				
Eastern Montana College of Education	1	1	–	–
Montana State College	1	–	1	–
Montana State University	13	7	2	4

REGION XIV (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Oregon				
Eastern Oregon College of Education	2	1	–	–
Lewis-Clark College	1	–	–	1
Linfield College	2	–	1	–
Oregon State College	1	–	1	–
Oregon, University of	16	3	6	6
Reed College	46	9	13	17
Willamette University	3	1	–	2
Washington				
Central Washington College of Education	–	–	–	1
College of Puget Sound	3	–	2	3
Gonzaga University	3	1	1	–
Seattle University	3	–	3	–
State College of Washington	4	1	–	4
Walla Walla College	1	–	–	–
Washington, University of	43	9	10	45
Whitman College	4	2	1	–
CANADA				
Alberta				
Alberta, University of	8	2	–	–
British Columbia				
British Columbia, University of	24	3	7	–
REGION XV				
California				
California Institute of Technology	19	8	4	172
California, University of				
Berkeley	71	17	27	169
Davis	2	–	1	–
Los Angeles	34	7	10	42
Riverside	10	5	2	5
San Francisco	–	–	–	1
Santa Barbara	7	2	2	–
California Western University	1	1	–	–
Claremont Men's College	2	–	–	–
College of the Holy Names	2	1	–	–
College of the Pacific	1	1	–	–
Dominican College	2	2	–	–
Fresno State College	2	1	–	–
Immaculate Heart College	1	–	–	2
Los Angeles State College	2	–	2	–

REGION XV (*continued*)

Name of College	*WWF 1945-46 through 1960-61*	*WWF 1959-60*	*WWF 1960-61*	*NSF 1952 through 1959*
Loyola University	–	–	–	1
Marymount College	1	–	1	–
Mills College	2	1	1	–
Occidental College	18	5	10	2
Pomona College	38	7	12	20
Redlands, University of	7	2	2	–
Sacramento State College	1	–	1	–
St. Mary's College	1	–	1	1
San Diego College for Women	2	1	1	–
San Diego State College	3	–	1	2
San Francisco State College	7	1	2	1
San Francisco College for Women	2	2	–	–
San Francisco, University of	5	2	–	1
San Jose State College	3	1	–	–
Santa Clara, University of	1	–	1	–
Scripps College	1	–	–	–
Southern California, University of	10	3	4	9
Stanford University	48	17	10	133
Westmont College	1	–	1	–
Whittier College	4	1	2	1
Hawaii				
Hawaii, University of	4	1	–	2
U.S. Air Force Institute of Technology	–	–	–	3

Table 11 shows the distribution of Woodrow Wilson Fellows from two classes by fields of study.

TABLE 11

DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWS BY FIELDS

Field	*1959-60*	*1960-61*	*% of Annual Total in Field 1959-60*	*1960-61*
American Studies	8	7	.8	.6
Anthropology	23	18	1.9	1.4
Area Studies	23	30	1.9	2.3
Art & Archaeology	11	23	.9	2.0
Astronomy	3	2	.3	.2
Biological Sciences	40	23	3.4	1.8
Chemistry	33	38	2.8	3.0
Classics	27	30	2.3	2.4
Drama	0	3	.0	.2
Economics	35	38	3.0	3.1
English	248	280	21.1	23.0
Foreign Languages (Total)	68	96	5.8	7.6
French	(37)	(48)	(3.2)	(3.8)
German	(16)	(19)	(1.3)	(1.5)
Spanish	(9)	(10)	(.7)	(.8)
Russian & Slavic	(*)	(8)	(*)	(.6)
Italian & Romance	(13)	(8)	(1.1)	(.6)
Oriental	(–)	(1)	(–)	(.1)
Linguistics	(3)	(2)	(.2)	(.1)
Geography	4	5	.3	.4
Geology	8	6	.7	.5
History	167	202	14.2	16.0
Mathematics	93	83	7.9	6.6
Music	13	17	1.1	1.4
Philosophy	62	95	5.3	7.5
Physics	104	62	8.9	4.9
Political Science	105	89	8.9	7.1
Psychology	36	34	3.1	2.7
Religion	7	8	.6	.6
Sociology	19	28	1.6	2.2
Others	1	1	.1	.1
TOTALS	1174	1259	100.0	100.0

* Included in Area Studies

HONORARY WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS

Every year a good number of Woodrow Wilson Fellows refuse awards because of other commitments and are designated Honorary Fellows. The following table lists the main reasons for inclusion in this category.

TABLE 12

HONORARY WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS AND POSTPONEMENTS, 1958-59 AND 1959-60

	1958-59	*1959-60*
National Science Foundation	33	46
University Fellowships	35	22
Fulbright	51	18
National Defense Education Act	–	10
Staying at Institution of Undergraduate Degree	*	8
Foreign Fellowships	*	7
Carnegie Teaching Fellowship (Yale)	*	4
Law School	*	4
Marshall	2	3
General Electric	*	3
Henry	*	2
Kellett (Columbia)	*	2
Danforth	*	2
Keasbey (Cambridge)	*	1
Rhodes	2	1
Rotary	*	1
Ford Foundation Foreign Area Grant	5	1
Phi Kappa Phi	*	1
Others	45	43
TOTALS	173	179
POSTPONEMENTS		
Military	22	15
Other	–	11
TOTALS	22	26

* Not counted separately in 1958-59

CLASS OF 1960-1961

As this report goes to press, a few statistics on the fellows elected for 1960-1961 are available.

This year's winners came from 359 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada and were selected from 8,629 nominees representing 861 institutions. In the fall of 1960 they will enter 83 different graduate schools in the United States and Canada. Most of them are in the humanities or social sciences, but there are also 219 scientists among them.

Table 13 (pp. 31-35) shows the distribution of fellows by first choice of graduate school and by field of study. It should be noted, however, that this does not necessarily represent the final distribution, since, each year, a large number of fellows change their choice of graduate school in the period between their election and the time that they enter graduate school in the fall.

Table 14 (pp. 36-45) shows the distribution by colleges of undergraduate origin. It may be worthy of note that, in the 1960-1961 competition, 68 universities and colleges had fellowship winners for the first time.

TABLE 13

WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS 1960-1961, FIRST CHOICE OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS BY FIELDS OF STUDY*

Graduate Schools	*Total*	*Amer. Studies*	*Anthropology*	*Area Studies*	*Art & Arch.*	*Biology*	*Chemistry*	*Classics*	*Economics*	*English*
American University	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Arizona, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boston University	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Brandeis University	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Brown University	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bryn Mawr College	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Calif. Institute of Tech.	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
University of California, Berkeley	110	1	2	1	2	1	5	1	7	23
University of California, Los Angeles	10	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Catholic University	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Chicago, University of	45	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	1	12
Cincinnati, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Claremont College	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clark University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado, University of	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Columbia University	95	–	–	12	4	–	1	4	3	20
Connecticut, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cornell University	33	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	8
Duke University	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Emory University	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida State University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida, University of	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Fordham University	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgetown University	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
George Washington University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Harvard University	209	–	1	5	5	3	7	7	12	43
Harvard Divinity School	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii, University of	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Illinois, University of	12	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
Indiana University	13	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	4
Iowa, University of	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Iowa State University	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Johns Hopkins University	35	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	3
Kansas, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Laval University	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Louisiana State University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marquette University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Maryland, University of	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	23	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	14	–
McGill University	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Miami, University of	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

* As of February 26, 1960

Foreign Languages	Geography	Geology	History	Mathematics	Music	Philosophy	Physics	Pol. Science	Psychology	Religion	Sociology	Drama	Astronomy	Others
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	3	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	1	1	17	6	1	3	7	4	3	–	12	–	1	–
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	3	1	–	2	1	13	1	1	2	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	1	19	–	3	8	3	5	1	1	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	2	2	–	8	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	–	–	47	13	–	17	12	20	4	–	4	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	1	8	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 13 (*continued*)

Graduate Schools	*Total*	*Amer. Studies*	*Anthropology*	*Area Studies*	*Art & Arch.*	*Biology*	*Chemistry*	*Classics*	*Economics*	*English*
Michigan State University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Michigan, University of	26	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	3
Minnesota, University of	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Missouri, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Nebraska, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
New Mexico, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
New York University	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
North Carolina, University of	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7
Northwestern University	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9
Notre Dame, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ohio State University	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oklahoma, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pennsylvania, University of	21	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	4
Princeton University	95	–	–	1	2	2	1	2	6	14
Purdue University	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Queen's University (Canada)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radcliffe College	59	–	1	2	3	1	2	–	–	25
Rochester, University of	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rutgers University	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Saint Louis University	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Saskatchewan, University of (Canada)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern California, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stanford University	40	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	5
Syracuse University	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tennessee, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Texas, University of	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Toronto, University of (Canada)	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Tufts University	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tulane University	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Union Theological Seminary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Utah, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vanderbilt University	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
Virginia, University of	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Washington, University of	13	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7
Washington University (St. Louis)	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Wisconsin, University of	37	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	6
Wyoming, University of	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Yale University	148	1	1	–	1	4	1	4	8	42
Yale Divinity School	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yeshiva University	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS:	1267	6	17	26	25	21	43	28	71	284

Foreign Languages	*Geography*	*Geology*	*History*	*Mathematics*	*Music*	*Philosophy*	*Physics*	*Pol. Science*	*Psychology*	*Religion*	*Sociology*	*Drama*	*Astronomy*	*Others*
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	1	–	1	3	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	1	14	20	5	6	11	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	–	–	8	–	1	3	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	1
–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	–	1	6	5	1	–	3	3	2	–	1	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	1	–	8	8	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	–	–	21	7	2	24	1	6	3	2	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
105	5	6	202	82	17	96	65	87	35	10	26	4	2	4

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF FELLOWS BY COLLEGE OF ORIGIN, 1960-61*

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION I				
Amherst College	8	1	–	9
Bates College	1	–	–	1
Boston College	2	–	–	2
Boston University	5	–	–	5
Bowdoin College	2	–	–	2
Brandeis University	1	–	–	1
Clark University	2	–	–	2
Brandeis University	7	–	–	7
Clark University	2	–	–	2
Dartmouth College	7	–	–	7
Harvard College	28	4	–	32
Holy Cross, College of the	2	–	–	2
Maine, University of	1	–	–	1
Massachusetts, University of	2	–	–	2
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	8	–	2	10
Middlebury College	1	–	–	1
Mount Holyoke College	4	1	–	5
New Hampshire, University of	2	–	–	2
Radcliffe College	11	1	1	13
Smith College	6	–	–	6
Suffolk University	1	–	–	1
Tufts University	1	–	–	1
Wellesley College	11	2	–	13
Williams College	7	1	–	8
Canada				
Dalhousie University	1	–	–	1
Laval University	1	–	–	1
McGill University	6	–	1	7
Memorial University	1	–	–	1
Mount Allison University	1	–	–	1
New Brunswick, University of	1	–	–	1
Sir George Williams University	3	–	–	3
TOTALS	133	10	4	147
REGION II				
Barnard College	14	–	–	14
Brooklyn College	12	–	–	12
Brown University	8	1	–	9
City College of New York	6	–	–	6
Columbia University	17	2	–	19

* As of March 15, 1960.

Colleges	Elected 1960-61	Prior Appointments	Junior Appointments	Total
REGION II *(continued)*				
Connecticut College	1	–	–	1
Fordham University	8	–	–	8
Hofstra College	1	–	–	1
Hunter College	7	2	–	9
Manhattan College	2	–	–	2
Manhattanville College	–	1	–	1
Marymount College	1	–	–	1
Mount St. Vincent, College of	1	–	–	1
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	3	–	–	3
Queens College	–	1	–	1
Sarah Lawrence College	1	–	–	1
St. Francis College	1	–	–	1
St. Joseph's College for Women	1	–	–	1
Trinity College	2	–	–	2
New York University	5	–	–	5
Wesleyan University	4	–	–	4
Yale University	24	5	–	29
TOTALS	119	12	–	131
REGION III				
Alfred University	1	–	–	1
Bard College	1	–	–	1
Buffalo, University of	2	–	–	2
Canisius College	1	–	–	1
Clarkson College of Technology	1	–	–	1
Colgate University	6	–	–	6
Cornell University	21	1	1	23
Elmira College	3	–	–	3
Hamilton College	4	–	–	4
Harpur College	1	–	–	1
Hobart College	1	–	–	1
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1	–	–	1
Rochester, University of	5	–	–	5
State University College for Teachers (Albany)	1	–	–	1
St. Bernardine of Siena College	2	–	–	2
St. Lawrence University	3	–	–	3
Syracuse University	4	–	–	4
Union College	2	–	–	2
Vassar College	4	–	–	4
Wells College	–	1	–	1
Canada				
Assumption University	2	–	–	2
Carleton University	1	–	–	1
McMaster University	3	–	–	3

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appointments*	*Junior Appointments*	*Total*
REGION III (*continued*)				
Queen's University	1	–	–	1
Toronto, University of	21	1	–	22
Waterloo College*	1	–	–	1
Western Ontario, University of	2	–	–	2
TOTALS	93	3	1	99
REGION IV				
Albright College	1	–	–	1
Bucknell University	–	1	–	1
Bryn Mawr College	2	–	–	2
Bryn Mawr College	1	–	–	1
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1	–	–	1
Chatham College	1	–	–	1
Douglass College	2	–	–	2
Drew University	2	–	–	2
Duquesne University	1	–	–	1
Fairleigh Dickinson University (Teaneck)	1	–	–	1
Gettysburg College	1	–	–	1
Grove City College	1	–	–	1
Haverford College	11	–	1	12
Lafayette College	2	–	–	2
Lehigh University	3	–	–	3
Muhlenberg College	1	–	–	1
St. Peter's College	2	–	–	2
Pennsylvania State Teachers College	–	–	1	1
Pennsylvania State University	2	1	–	3
Pennsylvania, University of	8	–	–	8
Pittsburgh, University of	7	–	–	7
Princeton University	28	6	–	34
Rosemont College	2	–	–	2
Rutgers University	11	2	–	13
Swarthmore College	12	1	1	14
Temple University	2	–	–	2
TOTALS	111	11	3	125
REGION V				
Barber-Scotia College	1	–	–	1
Catholic University of America	1	–	–	1
Davidson College	8	–	–	8
Delaware, University of	1	1	–	2
Duke University	6	–	–	6
Georgetown University	7	1	–	8
George Washington University	1	–	–	1

* Affiliated with University of Western Ontario.

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION V (*continued*)				
Goucher College	1	–	–	1
Hampden-Sydney College	1	–	–	1
Hampton Institute	–	–	1	1
Hollins College	–	–	1	1
Hood College	1	–	–	1
Johns Hopkins University	6	1	–	7
Loyola College	1	–	–	1
Maryland, University of	3	–	–	3
Mount St. Agnes College	1	–	–	1
Morgan State College	1	–	–	1
North Carolina College at Durham	–	1	–	1
North Carolina State College	–	1	–	1
North Carolina, University of	10	2	–	12
North Carolina, Woman's College of	1	1	–	2
Pfeiffer College	1	–	–	1
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	1	–	–	1
Salem College	1	–	–	1
Sweet Briar College	2	1	–	3
Trinity College	2	–	–	2
Virginia, University of	5	1	–	6
Wake Forest College	3	–	–	3
Washington and Lee University	3	1	1	5
West Virginia State College	1	–	–	1
Western Maryland College	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	71	11	3	85
REGION VI				
Agnes Scott College	2	–	1	3
Alabama, University of	4	–	–	4
Berry College	1	–	–	1
Birmingham Southern College	2	–	–	2
The Citadel	3	–	–	3
Clark College	1	–	–	1
Clemson College	1	–	–	1
Columbia College	1	–	–	1
Columbia Theological Seminary	1	–	–	1
Converse College	2	–	–	2
Emory University	5	–	–	5
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	1	–	–	1
Florida State University	1	–	–	1
Florida, University of	5	–	–	5
Furman University	2	–	–	2
Georgia Institute of Technology	1	–	–	1
Georgia, University of	3	–	–	3
Huntingdon College	2	–	–	2

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION VI (*continued*)				
La Grange College	1	–	–	1
Mercer University	3	–	–	3
Miami, University of	6	–	–	6
Morris Brown College	1	–	–	1
Newberry College	1	–	–	1
Rollins College	1	–	1	2
South Carolina, University of	1	–	–	1
Spring Hill College	1	–	–	1
Stetson University	1	–	–	1
Stillman College	1	–	–	1
Tampa, University of	1	–	–	1
Wofford College	2	1	–	3
TOTALS	58	1	2	61
REGION VII				
Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College	1	–	–	1
Arkansas State Teachers College	1	–	–	1
Arkansas, University of	3	–	–	3
Bellarmine College	1	–	–	1
Berea College	2	–	–	2
Bethel College	1	–	–	1
Centre College	2	–	–	2
Chattanooga, University of	2	–	–	2
East Tennessee State College	1	–	–	1
Fisk University	1	–	–	1
Harding College	1	–	–	1
Henderson State Teachers College	1	–	–	1
Hendrix College	1	–	–	1
Kentucky State College	–	1	–	1
Kentucky, University of	2	–	–	2
Louisville, University of	2	1	–	3
Maryville College	1	–	–	1
Millsaps College	2	–	1	3
Mississippi College	–	1	–	1
Mississippi State University	1	–	–	1
Mississippi, University of	1	–	–	1
South, University of the	5	2	–	7
Southern State College	1	–	–	1
Southwestern at Memphis	2	–	–	2
Tennessee, University of	2	–	–	2
Tougaloo Southern Christian College	1	–	–	1
Union College	2	–	–	2
Vanderbilt University	6	–	–	6
Villa Madonna College	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	47	5	1	53

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
	REGION VIII			
Antioch College	3	–	–	3
Ashland College	1	–	–	1
Baldwin-Wallace College	2	–	–	2
Calvin College	3	–	–	3
Capital University	1	–	–	1
Case Institute of Technology	1	–	–	1
Central Michigan University	1	–	–	1
Cincinnati, University of	1	–	–	1
Denison University	3	–	–	3
Detroit, University of	1	–	–	1
Fenn College	1	–	–	1
Hiram College	1	–	–	1
Hope College	1	–	–	1
John Carroll University	1	–	–	1
Kalamazoo College	3	–	–	3
Kenyon College	5	1	–	6
Miami University	2	–	–	2
Michigan State University	8	1	–	9
Michigan, University of	18	–	–	18
Oberlin College	12	3	2	17
Ohio State University	11	2	–	13
Ohio Wesleyan University	2	–	–	2
Siena Heights College	1	–	–	1
Wayne State University	3	–	2	5
Western Michigan University	1	–	1	2
Western Reserve University	2	–	–	2
Wittenberg University	3	–	–	3
Wooster, College of	1	–	–	1
Xavier University	1	1	–	2
TOTALS	94	8	5	107
	REGION IX			
Chicago, University of	15	–	2	17
De Pauw University	1	–	–	1
Earlham College	5	–	–	5
Illinois Institute of Technology	1	–	–	1
Illinois, University of	11	1	–	12
Indiana University	6	1	–	7
Knox College	4	1	–	5
Lake Forest College	1	–	–	1
Loyola University	1	–	–	1
Manchester College	–	1	–	1
Mundelein College	1	–	–	1
Northwestern University	7	1	–	8

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION IX (*continued*)				
Notre Dame, University of	14	1	2	17
Monmouth College	1	–	–	1
Purdue University	2	–	–	2
Rockford College	1	–	–	1
Roosevelt University	1	–	–	1
Rosary College	1	–	–	1
St. Joseph's College	1	–	–	1
St. Mary's College	1	1	–	2
Shimer College	1	–	–	1
Valparaiso University	4	–	–	4
Wabash College	3	1	–	4
TOTALS	83	8	4	95
REGION X				
Augsburg College	1	–	–	1
Beloit College	3	–	–	3
Carleton College	7	–	1	8
Carroll College	1	–	–	1
Clarke College	1	–	–	1
Coe College	1	–	–	1
Concordia College	1	–	–	1
Drake University	2	–	–	2
Dubuque, University of	1	–	–	1
Grinnell College	1	–	–	1
Gustavus Adolphus College	–	–	1	1
Iowa State College	3	–	–	3
Iowa, University of	10	–	2	12
Lakeland College	1	–	–	1
Lawrence College	4	–	–	4
Marquette University	1	–	1	2
Minnesota, University of	12	–	–	12
Mount Mary College	2	–	–	2
North Dakota, University of	3	–	–	3
St. Ambrose College	2	–	–	2
St. Olaf College	3	–	–	3
St. Thomas, College of	–	–	1	1
Wisconsin State College (Stevens Point)	1	–	–	1
Wisconsin State College (Whitewater)	1	–	–	1
Wisconsin, University of	10	1	–	11
Canada				
Manitoba, University of	5	–	–	5
Saskatchewan, University of	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	79	1	5	85

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION XI				
Augustana College	1	1	–	2
Bethel College	1	–	–	1
Kansas, University of	13	–	–	13
Kansas City, University of	2	–	–	2
Midland College	–	1	–	1
Missouri School of Mines & Metallurgy	2	–	–	2
Missouri, University of	7	–	–	7
Nebraska, University of	2	–	–	2
Oklahoma, University of	4	–	1	5
Omaha, University of	2	–	–	2
Ottawa University	1	–	–	1
Park College	1	–	–	1
Rockhurst College	1	–	–	1
Southeast Missouri State College	1	–	–	1
Southwest Missouri State College	1	1	–	2
St. Louis University	9	–	–	9
St. Teresa, College of	2	–	–	2
Washburn University of Topeka	1	–	–	1
Washington University (St. Louis)	2	–	–	2
Webster College	1	–	–	1
Wichita, University of	2	–	–	2
Yankton College	1	–	–	1
TOTALS	57	3	1	61
REGION XII				
Abilene Christian College	1	–	–	1
Austin College	1	–	–	1
Baylor University	5	–	–	5
Lamar State College of Technology	1	–	–	1
Louisiana College	2	–	–	2
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	–	1	–	1
Louisiana State University	2	–	–	2
Newcomb College	7	–	–	7
North Texas State College	1	–	–	1
Pan-American College	1	–	1	2
Rice Institute	2	–	–	2
Sam Houston State Teachers College	1	–	–	1
Southeastern Louisiana College	1	1	–	2
Southern Methodist University	3	1	–	4
Southern University	1	–	–	1
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	5	–	–	5
Texas Christian University	4	2	–	6
Texas Technological College	1	–	–	1
Texas, University of	14	1	–	15
Texas Western College	1	–	–	1

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION XII (*continued*)				
Trinity University	1	–	–	1
Tulane University	3	–	–	3
TOTALS	58	6	1	65
REGION XIII				
Arizona State University	2	–	–	2
Arizona, University of	2	–	–	2
Brigham Young University	2	–	–	2
Colorado College	1	–	–	1
Colorado State University	1	–	–	1
Colorado, University of	6	1	–	7
Denver, University of	1	–	–	1
New Mexico State University	1	–	–	1
New Mexico, University of	3	–	1	4
Utah, University of	7	–	–	7
Wyoming, University of	–	2	–	2
TOTALS	26	3	1	30
REGION XIV				
Gonzaga University	1	–	–	1
Idaho, University of	1	–	–	1
Linfield College	1	–	–	1
Montana State College	1	–	–	1
Montana State University	1	–	1	2
Oregon State College	1	–	–	1
Oregon, University of	4	1	1	6
Puget Sound, College of	2	–	–	2
Reed College	11	–	1	12
Seattle University	3	–	–	3
Washington, University of	9	–	1	10
Whitman College	1	–	–	1
Canada				
British Columbia, University of	8	–	–	8
TOTALS	44	1	4	49
REGION XV				
California Institute of Technology	4	–	–	4
California, University of				
Berkeley	26	–	1	27
Davis	–	–	1	1
Los Angeles	10	–	–	10

Colleges	*Elected 1960-61*	*Prior Appoint-ments*	*Junior Appoint-ments*	*Total*
REGION XV (*continued*)				
Riverside	1	–	1	2
Santa Barbara	2	–	–	2
Los Angeles State College	2	–	–	2
Marymount College	–	1	–	1
Mills College	1	–	–	1
Occidental College	10	–	–	10
Pomona College	10	1	1	12
Redlands, University of	2	–	–	2
Sacramento State College	1	–	–	1
St. Mary's College	1	–	–	1
San Diego State College	1	–	–	1
San Francisco College for Women	1	–	–	1
San Francisco State College	2	–	–	2
Santa Clara, University of	1	–	–	1
Southern California, University of	4	–	–	4
Stanford University	10	–	–	10
Westmont College	1	–	–	1
Whittier College	2	–	–	2
TOTALS	92	2	4	98
TOTALS, ALL REGIONS	1171	87	39	1297

SCIENTISTS

In its early years the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program excluded all scientists, but the generous grant from the Ford Foundation enabled it to include them in the competition. As is seen in the previous compilation, a good deal of overlap with the National Science Foundation's fellowships existed in 1959, and many other fellows in the sciences resigned their fellowships for more lucrative assistantships. Since fellowship and assistantship provisions for science majors are relatively plentiful, the Foundation, after consulting graduate deans and representatives of the government, particularly the National Science Foundation, decided to reduce the ratio of scientists in the 1960-1961 competition. As a consequence of its announced intention to award fewer fellowships in the sciences, nominations for scientists were reduced, and so were elections. Whereas, 26.2 per cent of all Woodrow Wilson Fellows in 1959 were scientists, only 16.7 per cent were elected in the 1960-1961 competition. The percentages in the several fields are shown below.

Field	*% of Total Elected 1959-1960*	*% of Total Elected 1960-1961*
Biology	3.4	1.8
Chemistry	5.3	3.0
Geology	.6	.4
Mathematics	7.9	6.5
Physics	8.8	4.9
Astronomy	.2	.1
TOTALS	26.2	16.7

In the 1959-1960 class, as in previous years, the ratio of women Woodrow Wilson Fellows was about one fourth. In the 1960-1961 competition, the same ratio was maintained.

RECRUITING

Over the years, the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program has tended to direct its recruiting activities at progressively younger students. In the summer of 1959, with the cooperation of Dr. John Stalnaker, President of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, ten thousand letters from the National Director were sent to Certificate of Merit winners who were about to enter college, and another ten thousand to previous Certificate of Merit winners about to enter their sophomore year. The letter encouraged students to consider the profession of college teaching and offered to those interested a free copy of the American Council on Education's publication *College Teaching as a Career*. In answer to requests received, a total of approximately 1600 copies of this brochure were sent out. It is interesting to note that a good number of high school students about to enter college indicated that they had never considered careers in college teaching. Many asked for specific advice on such matters as choice of college subjects or professorial salaries. Miss Kerstin Ekfelt, Woodrow Wilson Fellow of the class of 1958-1959, assisted the regular office staff in answering letters of inquiry.

In the fall of 1959 a similar project was undertaken when 6500 letters were addressed to high school students enrolled in advanced placement courses. The response to this mailing was less vigorous than to the summer letters. High school seniors before graduation may be preoccupied with the problems of gaining admission to

college and give less thought to a career beyond college. However, the staff is exploring the possibilities of presenting college teaching as a career to high school students. Articles on the preparation for and rewards of this career have been placed in publications for high school students such as *School Press Review*, *Overview*, *The Scholastic Teacher* and *School and Society*.

On March 19, 1960, the President addressed the annual luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York for editors of high school papers, in which the objectives of the Foundation, careers in college teaching and the need for many more teachers in the academic profession were especially stressed.

National Representatives. In the important function of recruiting potential college teachers an increasingly useful part is being played by the National Representatives. There are now six: one each for the Middle Atlantic states, the South, the Mid-West, New England and Canada, the Far West and one at-large. This group has traveled thousands of miles and visited hundreds of colleges and universities for the Foundation.

In his role as the Foundation's ambassador to the institutions in his geographical area the National Representative keeps in direct contact with faculty members and administrative officers. Through frequent campus visits, talks with individual professors and students, addresses to faculty groups, correspondence with campus representatives and university officials, he alerts members of the college teaching profession to the importance of early identification and encouragement of able students who should be nominated for graduate fellowships.

There is evidence that the colleges welcome this kind of personal representation. The image of a faceless foundation is never an attractive one, and, as the program grows, there will be continuing need for the sort of liaison being provided by the National Representatives. More than one campus commentator notes that the visit of a Woodrow Wilson representative has stimulated faculty members into lively consideration of graduate study problems, fellowship programs in general, and the teacher's responsibility as a recruiting officer for his profession. Students, too, seem eager to talk with a Foundation representative, who becomes a catalyzer of ideas on higher education and the opportunities presented by graduate fellowship programs.

During the year 1959, the number of National Representatives was increased. The Dean Emeritus of Columbia College, Harry Carman, was appointed National Representative for the Mid-Atlantic states; Professor Frank W. Wadsworth of the University of California, Los Angeles, a Woodrow Wilson Fellow in the class of 1946-1947, became National Representative for California; Mr. Henry Ross, former Headmaster of the Princeton Country Day School, became National Representative for Canada and New England. Professors Roger P. McCutcheon and Russell Whitesel continued their work as National Representatives for the South and Mid-West respectively. Professor Bond Fleming of Millsaps College will serve as National Representative in the Mid-West for the academic year 1960-1961, and Professor Emeritus Willard E. Farnham of Berkeley, California, will become the Foundation's representative for the North-West in the same year.

In the opinion of many graduate deans, undergraduates trained in the colleges and universities of Canada bring good minds and intellectual vigor to the American academic scene. Certain Canadian graduate schools are as good as the best American ones. However, the ratio of Canadian fellows elected has been smaller than the Canadian population share would warrant, and relatively few students from the United States seek graduate education in Canada. Through the appointment of Henry Ross, a native of Newfoundland and a graduate of Dalhousie University, as National Representative for Canada and New England, the Foundation has attempted to remedy this situation. As a result, the President of the Foundation was invited to address the annual meeting of the Canadian Universities and Colleges at Saskatoon in June 1959 and the Autumn Convocation at the University of British Columbia at Vancouver in October 1959. In the competition for 1960-1961 there has been a rise in the number of elected fellows from Canada. There has also been a rise in the number of Woodrow Wilson Fellows selecting graduate schools in Canada.

A special contribution to the identification of promising graduate students was made in 1959 through the efforts of a special National Representative, Dr. Roy Heath, Director of the University Counseling Center at the University of Pittsburgh. The following résumé of his work was made by the Foundation's Research Associate, William D. Gray, and published in *School and Society* of November 7, 1959.

Identification and Recruitment of Prospective College Teachers

The shortage of qualified college teachers has been described as the most critical problem in education facing this country today. In 1957, the University of Pittsburgh, seeking a solution to this problem, instituted a Special Fellowship Program designed to identify, encourage, direct, and assist outstanding students who might be interested in college teaching careers in the natural and social sciences and in the humanities.

The program, developed by Roy Heath, Director, University Counseling Center, becomes available to students upon nomination by individual faculty members at any time after the completion of the freshman year. Nominated students are briefed on the program at an orientation meeting and, if interested, submit personal data sheets, transcripts, and freshman test scores to an evaluation committee.

The candidate is interviewed every semester thereafter by one of 11 committees, each consisting of three faculty members, representing the natural and social sciences, the humanities, and engineering. The interviews are designed to prepare the student for future interviews with selection committees of various fellowship programs, such as those of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. The interviewing committee informs the candidate of his apparent strengths and weaknesses and makes suggestions for improvement. For example, a science member of the committee may encourage a physics major to do outside reading in literature in order to achieve better balance in his preparation. At the end of each semester the candidate is rated as Special Fellowship Material, Substantial Status, Tenuous Status, or To Be Dropped.

The student is advised to obtain the best training possible rather than to concentrate on high grades. With the assistance of the evaluation committees and a faculty adviser, he determines his goals, selects a graduate school, and makes himself known to several faculty members so that they will be more than superficially acquainted with him when he is seeking letters of reference.

Thus far, the students participating in the program have enjoyed a high degree of success in the competition for graduate fellowships. In the 1959-60 competition for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, for example, 13 of the 18 nominees from the University of

Pittsburgh were participants in the Special Fellowship Program and five were not. Of the 13 participants, six received Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. The five nonparticipants all were rejected on the basis of their academic records, personal statements, and letters of reference.

The Wilson Foundation, recognizing the general value of the plan, is now assisting other universities and colleges in working out similar programs. Meetings already have been held on the campuses of a number of universities—among them, Columbia, Syracuse, California (Los Angeles), Boston, and the Universities of Utah, Maryland, and Texas. It is the hope of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation that the "Pittsburgh Plan" will become a possible model for similar programs, especially at larger universities.

Regional Chairmen and Committee Members. To a considerable extent, the work of the National Representatives is complemented by the efforts of chairmen and members of Regional Selection Committees. Especially in the early fall, but also in the spring, the majority of regional chairmen pay personal visits to universities and colleges in their regions. They can ascertain techniques for discovering prospective college teachers and communicate their views to colleges where nominations are below normal. An important objective of these visits by National Representatives and Committee Chairmen and members is to communicate a broader understanding of the need for college teachers, beyond the inevitably limited incentive provided by the Woodrow Wilson program. Since, roughly, only a third of the colleges nominating candidates win awards in any given year, what happens in the unsuccessful colleges is as important as maintaining interest among the successful colleges. Also, the role of the program in identifying prospective college teachers through nomination for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships by faculty members must be clearly understood on all campuses.

Campus Representatives. Serving in the front line of the Foundation's recruiting force are the Campus Representatives. This group of volunteers, drawn almost entirely from full-time teachers or administrative officers, was increased from 862 at the beginning of 1959 to 1034 in 1960. Campus Representatives are now placed in 930 colleges and universities throughout the United States and

Canada. They remind their faculty colleagues about the program, distribute the annual Announcement, prepare and place publicity releases and give talks to meetings of faculty or students.

The impact of this nation-wide recruiting effort can clearly be seen in the increasing numbers of nominations for the fellowships. In recognition of the time and service he gives to the program, and in order to ensure that neither he nor his college incurs a financial obligation on behalf of the Foundation, an advance for expenses of $50.00 to each Campus Representative was authorized by the trustees for the academic year 1959-1960.

This advance has been put to use in a variety of ways. For example, Campus Representatives at Denison University and the University of Illinois have given luncheons and coffees for students and faculty both before and after elections. The representative at Wabash College has sent personal letters to candidates who have been considered favorably for fellowships. Bulletins containing miscellaneous items of interest were sent to 3000 faculty members at the University of Wisconsin. Many colleges are quite active in sending news releases to local and student papers and, in some instances, to hometown papers of elected fellows. Guest speakers have been invited to discuss graduate study and college teaching at Livingstone College and at Valparaiso University.

On certain large campuses, a Chief Representative is assisted in his work by additional Campus Representatives. Originally, Woodrow Wilson Campus Representatives were responsible only for distributing information about the Woodrow Wilson competition among their colleagues. Over the years, representatives at certain colleges have been effective in arousing general interest among the faculty, in identifying outstanding students at an early stage, as well as in bringing to the students information about the many opportunities for professional and graduate study.

During the academic year 1959-1960, Woodrow Wilson Campus Representatives were asked to bring to the attention of outstanding students the opportunities presented by fellowships under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. At the request of Dean Henry B. Bent, Chief of the Graduate Fellowship section of the Office of Education, Woodrow Wilson Campus Representatives have been placed on the regular mailing list of this office in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They thus receive periodical information about developments related to

Title IV. Campus Representatives have also been asked to advise prospective graduate students on their choice of graduate schools. The Foundation has distributed copies of *A Guide to Graduate Study* by Frederic W. Ness to all Campus Representatives.

SELECTION

Regional Changes. Until 1959, Region XII consisted of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. Beginning with the fall of 1959, in order to make it more manageable, Region XII was reduced to the states of Texas and Louisiana. Arkansas was added to Region VII which made it necessary to add Alabama to Region VI. Missouri was added to Region XI. Table 15 shows the change in quotas of the national total brought about by this realignment.

TABLE 15

QUOTA CHANGES, 1958-59 THROUGH 1960-61

Region	*Quota* *1958-59**	*1959-60***	*1960-61***
I	7.7	10.0	10.0
II	9.3	9.7	9.7
III	4.9	6.6	6.6
IV	8.3	8.7	8.7
V	7.5	7.6	7.6
VI	4.6	3.8	5.2(1)
VII	6.1	5.3	4.6(2)
VIII	8.7	8.7	8.7
IX	8.0	7.0	7.0
X	6.4	6.9	6.9
XI	4.4	4.0	6.1(3)
XII	10.2	8.4	5.6(4)
XIII	3.4	2.4	2.4
XIV	4.1	3.7	3.7
XV	6.4	7.4	7.3(5)

* Quota represents the regions' per cent of total baccalaureate degrees awarded in the United States.

** Quota represents the regions' per cent of total liberal arts baccalaureate degrees awarded in the United States.

(1) Alabama added.

(2) Alabama subtracted, Arkansas added.

(3) Missouri added.

(4) Missouri and Arkansas subtracted.

(5) Nevada subtracted and added to Region XIII.

Fellowship Awards to Juniors. In the 1958-1959 competition, 41 juniors were awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowships with the understanding that they would attend graduate schools in the fall of 1960. Of these juniors, 39 were appointed to Woodrow Wilson Fellowships in the spring of 1960.

The Interview. The question is often asked why the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program insists that candidates must undergo a personal interview, for many psychologists and guidance officials believe that it is a tool of questionable value. Every year the Regional Chairmen weigh the merits of the interview, and every year they reaffirm their faith in it. Dossiers and letters of introduction alone give a good picture of candidates' academic promise, but only in an interview can a candidate's ability to communicate, his vigor and many other personal qualities be assessed, the very qualities which distinguish a scholar from a teacher-scholar. Furthermore, high grades at one institution do not attest to the same level of achievement as high grades at another. An essential part of the selection procedure consists therefore in submitting every candidate to a painstaking interview. Finally, the interview, in the opinion of most candidates, is generally a significant experience for the prospective fellow in introducing him to a group of future colleagues who engage him in a searching and sometimes decisive conversation about the fundamental issues in his intellectual development.

CHOICE OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS

The following table shows the number of Woodrow Wilson Fellowship winners in 1959 and 1960 who listed a given graduate school as their first choice.

TABLE 16

FIRST CHOICE OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS

Graduate Schools	*1959-60*	*1960-61*
American University	1	2
Arizona, University of	2	1
Arkansas, University of	1	–
Atlanta University	1	–
Boston University	2	3
Brandeis University	4	4
Brown University	6	6
Bryn Mawr College	4	3
California Institute of Technology	15	13
University of California, Berkeley	80	110
University of California, Los Angeles	4	10
Catholic University of America	2	2
Chicago, University of	67	45
Cincinnati, University of	1	2
Claremont Graduate School	–	2
Clark University	–	1
Colorado, University of	2	7
Columbia University	91	95
Connecticut, University of	1	1
Cornell University	25	33
Duke University	19	12
Emory University	5	3
Florida State University	–	1
Florida, University of	–	3
Fordham University	3	3
Georgetown University	1	4
George Washington University	–	1
Georgia, University of	–	1
Harvard University	191	209
Harvard Divinity School	–	2
Hawaii, University of	–	1
Illinois, University of	19	12
Indiana University	12	13
Iowa, University of	13	4
Iowa State University	3	2
Johns Hopkins University	19	35
Kansas, University of	4	2
Kentucky, University of	1	–
Laval University	–	2
Louisiana State University	1	1
Marquette University	–	1
Maryland, University of	1	3
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	12	23
McGill University	1	5
Miami, University of	–	1
Michigan State University	2	1

TABLE 16 (*continued*)

Graduate Schools	*1959-60*	*1960-61*
Michigan, University of	37	26
Middlebury College	4	–
Minnesota, University of	19	8
Missouri, University of	3	2
Montreal, University of	1	–
Nebraska, University of	1	1
New Mexico, University of	2	2
New York University	8	8
North Carolina, University of	14	16
Northwestern University	13	18
Notre Dame, University of	2	1
Ohio State University	6	3
Oklahoma, University of	–	2
Oregon, University of	1	1
Pennsylvania, University of	12	21
Princeton University	82	95
Purdue University	1	3
Queen's University (Canada)	–	1
Radcliffe College	61	59
Rice Institute	2	–
Rochester, University of	9	6
Rutgers University	–	2
Saint Louis University	–	4
Saskatchewan, University of (Canada)	–	1
Southern California, University of	–	2
Stanford University	36	40
Syracuse University	3	2
Tennessee, University of	1	1
Texas, University of	4	7
Toronto, University of (Canada)	9	15
Tufts University	2	6
Tulane University	6	11
Union Theological Seminary	1	1
Utah, University of	–	2
Vanderbilt University	6	8
Virginia, University of	6	2
Washington State University	3	–
Washington, University of	12	13
Washington University (St. Louis)	2	3
Wayne State University	1	–
Wisconsin, University of	53	37
Wyoming, University of	–	1
Yale University	142	148
Yale Divinity School	–	2
Yeshiva University	–	1
TOTALS	1174	1267

In order to ensure the national character of the program, a wide distribution of fellows among the graduate schools of the United States and Canada is desirable. Therefore, the Foundation distributes information about graduate opportunities to nominated candidates and instructs its Regional Selection Committees and Campus Representatives to enlighten candidates about the wide range of possibilities for graduate study. The following list of choices of graduate schools made by Woodrow Wilson Fellows in particular fields in 1958 and 1959 was sent, with a letter from the President, to all nominees in the fall of 1959:

American Studies	Brown, Buffalo, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, New York U., U. of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Western Reserve, Yale.
Anthropology	Arizona, Bryn Mawr, California-Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, New Mexico, North Carolina.
Archaeology and Art and Art History	Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, U. of Iowa, New York U., Princeton, Radcliffe, Tulane, Yale.
Asian Studies, including Oriental and Near East	California-Berkeley, Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Radcliffe, [illegible] Washington.
Astronomy	California Tech., California-Berkeley, Princeton, Virginia
Biochemistry	Harvard, Johns Hopkins, North Carolina, Radcliffe, St. Louis U., U. of Washington, Wisconsin.
Biology	Columbia, Cornell, Harvar[illegible] Indiana, Johns Hopkins, U. of Iowa, Michigan State U., Oberlin, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin.
Biophysics	Chicago.
Botany	California-Berkeley, Cornell, Indiana, U. of Michigan, U. of Oklahoma, Toronto.
Chemistry	Brigham Young, Brown, Bryn Mawr, California Tech., California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Carnegie Tech., Catholic U., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Iowa State U., Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Minnesota, Missouri, New York U., North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, U. of Oklahoma, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rice, Stanford, Toronto, Utah State U., Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington U., Wisconsin, Yale.

Classics	Bryn Mawr, California-Berkeley, Catholic U., Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, U. of Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio State, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Stanford, Toronto, Virginia, Wisconsin, Xavier, Yale.
Comparative Literature	California-Berkeley, Colorado, Columbia, Harvard, Indiana, U. of Michigan, North Carolina, Radcliffe, Stanford, Yale.
Drama	Indiana, Stanford, Tulane, Wisconsin, Yale.
Economics	California-Berkeley, Carnegie Tech., Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Fordham, Harvard, Indiana, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Oregon, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Toronto, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, Yale.
English	Boston, Brandeis, Brown, Bryn Mawr, California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Catholic U., Chicago, Columbia, Connecticut, Cornell, Duke, Emory, Florida, Fordham, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, McGill, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York U., New Mexico, North Carolina, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Ohio State, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Rice, Rutgers, St. Louis U., Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Vanderbilt, Virginia, U. of Washington, Wisconsin, Yale.
French	Brown, California-Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, Emory, Fordham, Georgia, Harvard, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Kentucky, U. of Michigan, Middlebury, Missouri, New York U., North Carolina, Ohio State, U. of Oklahoma, Princeton, Rutgers, Stanford, Tennessee, U. of Washington, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Yale.
Geography	Chicago, Syracuse, U. of Washington, Wisconsin.
Geology	California Tech., California-Berkeley, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, McMaster, Northwestern, Princeton.
German	Brown, California-Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, George Washington U., Harvard, Maryland, U. of Michigan, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, U. of Pennsylvania, Radcliffe, Rice, Rutgers, Stanford, Western Ontario, Wisconsin, Yale.

History	Boston, Brandeis, Bryn Mawr, Buffalo, California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Catholic U., Chicago, Claremont, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Emory, Fordham, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Northwestern, Notre Dame, U. of Oklahoma, U. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Radcliffe, Rochester, Rutgers, South Carolina, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, U. of Washington, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Xavier, Yale.
International Relations	California-Berkeley, Fletcher School (Tufts), Johns Hopkins (School of Advanced International Studies), U. of Michigan, Princeton, Virginia, Yale.
Italian	Johns Hopkins.
Linguistics	Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, U. of Michigan, U. of Pennsylvania, Texas, Yale.
Latin-American Studies	New Mexico.
Mathematics	Alabama Polytech., British Columbia, Brown, California Tech., California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Emory, Fordham, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, New York U., North Carolina, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Oklahoma State U., U. of Oklahoma, Oregon, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Purdue, Radcliffe, Stanford, Tennessee, Tulane, Virginia, U. of Washington, Wisconsin, Yale.
Music	Brandeis, California-Berkeley, Columbia, Cornell, Eastman School of Music (U. of Rochester), Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, U. of Michigan, Princeton, Southern Methodist, Union Theological Seminary, U. of Washington.
Philosophy	Arkansas, Boston, Brown, Bryn Mawr, California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Emory, Fordham, Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Jewish Theological Seminary, Johns Hopkins, U. of Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Toronto, Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, U. of Washington, Yale.

Physics	California Tech., California-Berkeley, Carnegie Tech., Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Emory, Harvard, Illinois, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, McGill, McMaster, Michigan State U., U. of Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, U. of Oklahoma, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Purdue, Radcliffe, Rice, Rochester, Stanford, Tennessee, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington U., Wisconsin, Yale.
Physiology	Catholic U., Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Tennessee, U. of Washington, Wisconsin.
Political Science	American U., California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Duke, Fletcher School (Tufts), Georgetown, George Washington U., Georgia, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, McGill, U. of Michigan, Michigan State U., Minnesota, Mississippi, Northwestern, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Washington U., U. of Washington, Wisconsin, Yale.
Psychology	Arizona, Boston, Brown, Buffalo, California-Berkeley, California-Santa Barbara, Chicago, Clark, Colorado, Columbia, Duke, Fordham, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State U., Princeton, Purdue, Radcliffe, Stanford, Teachers College (Columbia), Toronto, Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, Yale.
Religion and Theology	Catholic U., Columbia, Emory, Harvard, Union Theological Seminary, Yale.
Romance Languages and Literatures	California-Berkeley, Columbia, Duke, Georgetown, Harvard, Ohio State, Minnesota, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Radcliffe, Tulane, U. of Washington, Yale.
Russian Area and Slavic Studies	California-Berkeley, Columbia, Harvard, Indiana, U. of Michigan, Radcliffe, Syracuse, U. of Washington, Yale.
Scandinavian Studies	California-Berkeley, Wisconsin.
Sociology	California-Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Emory, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, U. of Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New School of Social Research, North Carolina, Northwestern, Princeton, Stanford, Washington U., Wayne State, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Yale.

Spanish	California-Berkeley, Colorado, Columbia, Fordham, Harvard, Illinois, Middlebury, Minnesota, North Carolina, U. of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Texas, Western Reserve, Wisconsin.
Zoology	British Columbia, California-Berkeley, California-Los Angeles, Columbia, Harvard, U. of Iowa, Johns Hopkins, U. of Michigan. Missouri, Oregon, U. of Pennsylvania, Stanford, Toronto, U. of Washington, Wisconsin, Yale.

The Board of Trustees at its annual meeting on May 1, 1959 instructed the officers of the Foundation not to impose any limitation on the number of Woodrow Wilson Fellows who would be permitted to attend a given graduate school. Informal assurances have been given by graduate deans at several of the member institutions of the Association of Graduate Schools to admit no more than one hundred Woodrow Wilson Fellows. A distribution of fellows by graduate schools as of October 1, 1959 is given in the following table.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF 1959-60 WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS BY GRADUATE SCHOOL, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1959

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	1	George Washington	1
American University	1	Georgia	2
Arizona	2	Harvard	83
Boston University	5	Illinois	19
Brandeis	5	Indiana	16
Brown	11	Iowa State	1
Bryn Mawr	3	Iowa	11
Buffalo	1	Johns Hopkins	28
California Institute of Technology	12	Kansas	4
California—Berkeley	76	Kentucky	1
California—Los Angeles	10	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	11
California—Santa Barbara	1	McGill	2
Carnegie Institute of Technology	1	Michigan State	2
Catholic University	6	Michigan	32
Chicago	52	Middlebury	1
Cincinnati	1	Minnesota	20
Claremont	1	Missouri	1
Colorado	2	Nebraska	2
Columbia	85	New Mexico	2
Connecticut	1	New York University	7
Cornell	38	North Carolina	24
Duke	21	Northwestern	18
Emory	7	Notre Dame	2
Florida	1	Ohio State	5
Fordham	5	Oklahoma	2
Georgetown	1		

TABLE 17 (*continued*)

Oregon	2	Toronto	9
Pennsylvania State	1	Tufts-Fletcher	1
Pennsylvania	25	Tulane	9
Princeton	56	Union Theological	1
Purdue	1	Vanderbilt	9
Radcliffe	20	Virginia	8
Rice	1	Washington	13
Rochester	6	Washington University	6
Rutgers	5	Wayne State	1
Stanford	39	Western Reserve	2
Syracuse	4	Wisconsin	41
Tennessee	2	Yale	102
Texas	5		

In order to enable the American Council on Education to publish a revised edition of *A Guide to Graduate Study* by Frederic W. Ness, the Foundation has undertaken to subsidize the clerical and editorial costs of a second edition. The revised edition is scheduled for publication in October 1960.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRAM

Teaching Experience. Many graduate students find it possible to support themselves through graduate school by undertaking a certain amount of work as teaching and research assistants. However, fellowships are generally awarded with the understanding that, with the financial help of a fellowship, the recipient will be able to advance more rapidly than a student who supports himself by work. On the other hand, it has been argued with some logic that future college professors at an early stage of their careers should have a chance to serve as apprentices in their profession. While, in the past, part-time employment of Woodrow Wilson Fellows has not been encouraged, a more lenient policy toward those who would like to accept assistantships has been established. The fellows entering graduate schools in the fall of 1959 were all told that they would be granted permission to accept employment not to exceed eight hours per week, including all time necessary for preparation and reading of essays or examinations. Specific permission in each case must be requested of headquarters.

The Master's Degree. As the shortage of college teachers becomes acute, the colleges and universities of this country are employing an increasing number of lightly trained faculty. Inevitably, a

higher per cent of the newly hired faculty every year will hold only Master's degrees and a relatively smaller ratio will have Ph.D's. As a consequence of this inevitable trend, many graduate schools are giving serious thought to the strengthening of their Master's programs. It has been suggested that the Woodrow Wilson Fellowships should be awarded to candidates who are clearly not interested in going further than a Master's degree. However, since the program does not undertake to provide a solution to all problems connected with the shortage of college teachers, it has been considered wise to concentrate the efforts of the program on help to those relatively few graduate students of unusual promise who intend to proceed to the Doctor's degree. In implementing this policy, it has been the Foundation's practice to send fellows normally to those graduate schools which offer doctoral degrees in the candidate's field.

Visits to Fellows. During the year 1959, the President and the National Director visited fellows at most of the large, and at some of the small, graduate schools where Woodrow Wilson Fellows were located. This is not the place to give a detailed account of the findings but a general impression should be registered. It was obvious to both officers that far too large a number of graduate students were treated as and considered themselves "fifth year undergraduates." In some instances, graduate students, instead of being permitted to follow their own interests, seemed more strictly regimented than undergraduates. Here and there, bi-weekly papers were demanded of them, and long-range projects were made impossible by frequent demands for minor reports and papers. On the other hand, some graduate schools were successful in inspiring their first year graduate students with a consuming interest in their subject matter and allowed them to follow their own special interests as much as possible. A graduate student at Indiana University made a statement which is probably the most encouraging heard by either of the officers—"I have never done so much work in my life, and nobody makes me do it."

The officers of the Foundation, in visiting the various graduate schools, were struck by the relative isolation in which fellows live, both from one another and from their teachers. Obviously, an outstanding graduate student is much too preoccupied with his work to need or want an active social life. However, when his isolation

is so severe that he is not aware of work, paralleling his own, being carried on by his fellow students, or when he knows nothing about the many ancillary offerings at his university, steps should be taken to bring him into closer contact with the outside world. On many occasions, the visit of an officer from the Foundation is the occasion for a social gathering of Woodrow Wilson Fellows, and, not infrequently, acquaintances and friendships across departmental boundaries are started.

Woodrow Wilson Fellows at certain graduate schools have urged the Foundation to give serious thought to second year fellowships. They point out that, especially at large graduate schools, at the time when awards for the second year are made, little is known about a first year graduate student. Thus, the second year student especially stands in need of help. As shown in Table 3, the second year support of many Woodrow Wilson Fellows is at least adequate, and Fellows who are not supported in their second year often receive offers of assistantships at another university. However, uncertainty over support for the second year is a source of serious preoccupation and worry and often interferes with graduate study in the first year. Another great need exists for fellowships while the dissertation is being written. The Foundation continues its interest in the development of a plan to provide fellowships for the dissertation year.

The Subvention. Under the letter of grant from the Ford Foundation, every Woodrow Wilson Fellowship provides in addition, for the graduate school selected, a $2000 subvention. Seventy-five per cent of this is designated for fellowships to graduate students not in their first year, and the remaining twenty-five per cent is to be used for the strengthening of graduate education in general. As this Annual Report goes to press, a detailed survey of the use made of the subvention is being undertaken. A few graduate schools have already submitted statements concerning their use of these funds.

A Directory. Under the direction of Mr. William D. Gray, Research Associate, and a Woodrow Wilson Fellow of the class of 1957-1958, a *Directory of Woodrow Wilson Fellows* from the beginning of the program in 1945 to the class entering graduate schools in the fall of 1959 was prepared. It appeared in Novem-

ber 1959 and was distributed to current and former Woodrow Wilson Fellows, Campus Representatives, past and present committee members and chairmen, deans of graduate schools and colleges, as well as to the presidents of 850 universities and colleges. As of the fall of 1959, Woodrow Wilson Fellows were resident as students, assistants, faculty or administrators at 221 institutions of higher learning. It is gratifying that even at this relatively early stage of the program, many Woodrow Wilson Fellows are members of faculties of small liberal arts colleges as well as of larger universities. The following colleges and universities have two or more full-time faculty members who were Woodrow Wilson Fellows. In addition, 212 former Woodrow Wilson Fellows are serving as part-time teaching assistants at some 48 graduate schools.

INSTITUTIONS WITH TWO OR MORE WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS ON FACULTY

Alabama, University of	2	McMaster University	2
American University	2	Michigan, University of	6
Amherst College	3	Minnesota, University of	5
Barnard College	2	New York University	2
Brown University	3	Northern Illinois University	2
Bryn Mawr College	2	Northwestern University	3
California, U. of (Berkeley)	5	Notre Dame, University of	2
(Los Angeles)	3	Pennsylvania, University of	3
(Riverside)	2	Pomona College	2
Calvin College	2	Princeton University	13
Carleton College	2	Puerto Rico, University of	2
Chicago, University of	5	Rutgers University	4
City College of New York	4	St. John's University	2
Colorado, University of	2	Stanford University	6
Columbia University	8	Stetson University	2
Connecticut College	2	Texas, University of	4
Cornell University	2	Toronto, University of	3
Dartmouth College	2	Tufts University (Fletcher School)	2
Duke University	3	Washington State College	2
Harvard University	6	Washington, University of	3
Illinois, University of	2	Wesleyan University	2
Indiana University	4	Wisconsin State College	2
Johns Hopkins University	2	Wisconsin, University of	5
Maryland, University of	2	Yale University	14
McGill University	2		

Public Relations. As explained in the Introduction, the program, beyond the support provided to a thousand outstanding graduate students annually, is of great significance. Most undergraduates nominated for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships, by the very fact that they were nominated, feel encouraged about their prospects as college teachers.

The effect of a nomination on a candidate will depend to some extent on the opinion he holds of a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and his opinion will be partly influenced by the extent to which he had previously heard of the program through general channels of information such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television. To strengthen its public information program, the Foundation, in October 1959, obtained the services of Mr. Leon Levine as advisor on public relations. For thirteen years, Mr. Levine was connected with the Columbia Broadcasting System where he held, among others, the position of Director of the Public Affairs Department, and also served as advisor to many schools and colleges, including Columbia University. With Mr. Levine's help, the Foundation was able to call attention to its activities, not only in the daily press but also in periodicals and through radio and television. Aside from keeping the public informed about the Foundation's progress, particular emphasis was given to the theme of the general need for college teachers and the rewards of college teaching as a career.

In response to many requests for background information about the Foundation, more extensive than that given in the brochure, a booklet, *The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships, Past and Present*, was prepared by Professor Frank W. Wadsworth and Mr. William D. Gray. It gives a brief history of the program, describes the present program and current terms of the fellowship, and then explains in some detail the method by which fellows are elected. This handbook of information was printed in an edition of 6000 copies and was distributed to all Woodrow Wilson Fellows, to Campus Representatives, Selection Committee members, graduate deans and others who might be interested.

During the year 1959, the President and other officers of the Foundation represented the Foundation at many conferences of regional and national character. Addresses by the President and other members of the staff were made at the annual meeting of Southern Graduate Deans, the annual meetings of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the Association of American Colleges and the Association of Graduate Schools. Addresses in Canada have already been mentioned. Regional educational associations have also been assisted in various ways.

The Foundation continues its close association with the Association of Graduate Schools. Representatives of the AGS serve on the National Selection Committee, and the Foundation's officers

attend many formal and informal gatherings of graduate deans, such as annual meetings of the AGS, where the Foundation offers a report of its activities, as well as regional annual meetings of graduate deans in the South, West, Mid-West and New England. The Foundation is represented on the fellowship committee of the AGS, and the President attends informal meetings of the deans of seven large eastern and mid-western graduate schools. In 1959, Dean J. P. Elder of Harvard, President of the Association of Graduate Schools, appointed a committee to study the impact of the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program on graduate education.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES

The effectiveness of the Woodrow Wilson program is increased by close cooperation with other agencies, particularly the administration of Title IV of the National Defense Education Act. This program provides 1500 three-year fellowships annually in specified graduate programs in graduate schools of the United States. The existing legislation provides no funds for recruitment and the administrators of Title IV have, therefore, accepted the Foundation's offer to place Woodrow Wilson Campus Representatives at the disposal of the Title IV program. All Campus Representatives receive periodic information about the opportunities offered under Title IV and direct prospective Woodrow Wilson Fellows to the graduate schools at which Title IV Fellowhips are available.

The officers of the Foundation also work closely with their colleagues in other fellowship programs, particularly those of the Danforth Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foreign Area Programs and the Southern Fellowship Foundation. The suggestion has been made that too many outstanding college seniors spend too much time preparing multiple applications for fellowship aid from various organizations. Fellowship program directors are agreed, however, that multiplication and overlap are minor inconveniences and are preferable to a centralized fellowship clearing house. Fellowship programs welcome the opportunity of checking the effectiveness of their recruiting by studying the extent to which their nominations overlap those of other programs. For example, seven of the 32 Rhodes Scholars for 1960-1961 were also candidates for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships.

Jointly with the American Council of Learned Societies, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has prepared a proposal for a program of fellowships to graduate students in their last year of graduate study. This proposal envisions an annual program of 600 pre-doctoral fellowships for graduate students who have completed all requirements for the Ph.D. and who need a year free of any other obligations to complete their dissertations. In view of the fact that adequate support is available to students in the sciences, the proposal is limited to candidates in the humanities and social sciences.

The Foundation has also explored with officials of the John Hay Whitney Foundation and of the Fels Foundation possibilities for supporting candidates, identified through the Woodrow Wilson competition, who would be best served by a fifth year of undergraduate study in order to prepare themselves for admission to high quality graduate schools.

In order to assist the New York Department of Education, the Foundation undertook to inform all Woodrow Wilson candidates, who were residents of New York state, of the opportunities offered by the New York State Regents College Teaching Fellowships. Approximately 1000 copies of the material were distributed.

The Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program has affected undergraduate education, particularly in relatively small colleges. When outstanding students from such colleges fail to win fellowships, Regional Committees are asked to give reasons why the candidates were unsuccessful in competition with others from the region. In numerous instances, officials at colleges which had failed to win Woodrow Wilson Fellowships were able to bring about curriculum changes which would give future candidates better chances of winning Woodrow Wilson Fellowships.

In December 1959, a conference was held at Duke University for undergraduate majors in economics from twelve colleges within a 250 mile radius of Chapel Hill. This conference was underwritten by the Foundation. It was attended by fifteen faculty members and by twenty-four students. Addresses were given by Professor Calvin B. Hoover of Duke University who spoke on the economic growth of the Soviet Union and by Professor W. J. Baumol of Princeton who discussed a program for maximizing the rate of economic growth in the United States. Students and faculty took an active part in the discussion periods following the

addresses, and the undergraduate students had opportunities, during the informal part of the conference, to meet graduate students in economics who acted as their hosts.

A PROFILE OF WOODROW WILSON FELLOWS

In order to draw a profile of the 1959-1960 Woodrow Wilson Fellows, a study of 1031 autobiographical statements was undertaken by Mrs. Faith M. Holland, Research Assistant, in March 1959. Since these essays left the candidates free to mention what seemed important to them (they were directed to write about "intellectual interests and general activities in college and plans for your career"), they may reveal more than a questionnaire.

Some of the following information was found on the application forms: using 21 to 23 years as the norm, 12 per cent were older and one per cent were younger than the average. Twenty per cent were married, and another eight per cent engaged; 61 of the 204 married fellows had children. One hundred and forty-four (14%) attended private or parochial schools. The last item of information from the forms concerned language preparation:

Having no language	*One language*	*Two languages*	*Three languages*	*More than three languages*
40 - 4%	465 - 45%	317 - 31%	141 - 14%	68 - 7%

The following information was taken from the candidates' own statements: of 1031, 227 (22%) mentioned the fact that they had either studied or travelled abroad, or came from foreign born families.

About twenty per cent of the candidates mentioned a social activity such as membership in a fraternity or sorority and almost one third (29%) noted participation in sports.

Two hundred and seven (20%) mentioned creative activities such as writing, painting or composing. Seventy-two described themselves as poets, and ten mentioned having written novels. Music preparation was discussed by thirty per cent. The fellows tended to be general in discussing their reading habits; only twenty-one per cent mentioned specific works or authors. The range of reading was broad, from Lady Murasaki to the Goan of Vilna. The most frequently mentioned writers were Camus, Dostoevsky, Faulkner and Shakespeare.

On the whole, the scientists (219 or 21%) wrote better essays than the candidates in the humanities and social sciences. In the opinion of the research staff, essays from fellows majoring in philosophy, political science, psychology and sociology were most apt to be "turgid and jargon-loaded." Many literature students seemed disappointingly prosaic, but occasionally essays were leavened with humor or brilliance of expression.

Finally the study was concerned with their expressed motivations for considering teaching as a career. One unexpected finding was *the importance of a taste of teaching itself*. Statements said time and time again, "I first considered college teaching as a career while working as a course assistant." Another typical reaction was, "I didn't understand it myself until I had to explain it to someone else." Compared to the frequency and impact of doing a little teaching of their own (29%), the influence of individual teachers seemed to be minor, 18 per cent mentioning it.

This study seems to bear out a statement made by Natalie Rogoff, a sociologist of education at Columbia University, that, unlike law and medicine, teaching is not a self-perpetuating profession—only eight per cent mentioned teachers in their own families. However, many may deliberately have omitted references to a parent in teaching.

The following summary of reasons given by fellows for considering teaching is self-explanatory. These are the most frequently mentioned strands of influence. Sometimes equal stress was given to several motives in the same statement and when this was so, all were recorded.

Scholarship, dedication to field, pull of subject matter	33.1%
Enjoyment of teaching, theories of how to teach, student-oriented	29.8%
Have done student teaching	29.1%
Usefulness: patriotism, religious and ethical duty, service to mankind	24.5%
Self-development, personal satisfaction and intellectual stimulation	22.4%
Influence of college teachers	18.1%
Academic-life syndrome, its atmosphere and colleagues	16.6%
Teaching as a second or dual choice	7.7%
No expressed motivation	6.7%

Freedom and independence	5.1%
Admiration and emulation of professor, glamour or status	4.8%
Family heritage	4.7%
Ivory Tower, insurance, security and/or escape	4.1%

For comparison, a sample of one hundred of the lowest unsuccessful nominees in the 1959 competition was made. Selected at random from among the poorest essays sent in by ten regions, the proportions of men to women and humanists to scientists were almost exactly those of the final selection of 1200 fellows, roughly three to one. This survey confirmed what was expected—that the rejected applicants had been poorly prepared by their undergraduate colleges. One indication of their academic unfitness was their deficiency in languages.

Having no language	*One language*	*Two languages*	*Three languages*	*More than three languages*
26%	56%	12%	5%	1%

Among the successful nominees only four per cent had no languages and thirty-one per cent had two.

Among both successful and unsuccessful candidates, the number mentioning participation in social and religious organizations, athletics and journalism remained a constant one-third. However, the rejected candidates showed a more pronounced interest in world affairs and national politics. Seventeen per cent evidenced such a concern against nine per cent of the elected fellows.

SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

In gauging the effects of the program's early stages, it is well to keep in mind several points. The program in its first stage did not offer support to candidates who were already clearly committed to college teaching, but attempted to encourage those who were considering other careers. Many of the early fellows may be expected to revert to their original career choice. Secondly, the program can only, so to speak, deliver the body to the graduate schools. If the candidate cannot find further support or if the academic profession fails to present itself to the candidate in an attractive light, the program should not be blamed. A third con-

sideration should enter into any evaluation of "success": who can say what career will benefit society most? Should we lament the fact that one of the first four Kemp Fellows, the initial appointments in the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship program, is today president of a university rather than teaching classics? Another fellow of the same group holds an important position in his country's foreign service. Another teaches at a great independent secondary school.

The question has been asked whether a program providing for one thousand fellowships is big enough at a time when the annual need for new college teachers is estimated at 30,000 a year. Unquestionably, the majority of the almost 9000 nominees for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships deserve encouragement, and most of them actually do not have enough money to go to graduate school. However, the program's success depends to a considerable extent on maintaining its present high prestige, and this prestige is based on highest possible selectivity. The Rhodes Scholar program awards thirty-two scholarships a year and exerts influence far beyond that of affecting the careers of thirty-two young men. The twelve annual Marshall scholarships likewise dramatize the appeal of excellence. The President and the Director of the Foundation do not believe that an extension of the fellowship program beyond its current scope of 1000 fellowships a year is desirable. However, they are convinced that modest grants-in-aid, to be supplemented by institutional fellowships, could achieve a considerable amount of good. As it is, a large number of students, especially in humanities and social sciences, for lack of money, attend graduate school only part-time. Others are unnecessarily preoccupied with financial worries. There is little prospect that the graduate schools, most of which operate on tight budgets, will be able to provide adequate support. In fact, ever-rising tuition rates will intensify the financial problems of graduate students. A program of grants-in-aid to students identified by the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship competition but not awarded fellowships should be seriously considered as a possibility for future operations.

From its early inception, the program, while never deviating from its primary purpose, has been able to respond to new challenges in a flexible manner. Almost all fellows, for example, major in liberal arts subjects. A few exceptions were made for those prospective college teachers whose interests border upon pro-

fessional study in law, theology, engineering, music or art. Likewise, exceptions have been made, though rarely, to the rules that fellows may not take a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship abroad, or that they may not stay at the university where they took their undergraduate study. The officers believe that the ability to adjust flexibly to new or unusual demands should be maintained, especially by private programs. In an age when the federal government has increased its support of graduate fellowships alone to a volume six times as large as the Woodrow Wilson program, the country's private fellowship programs, which are independent of the slow and often tortuous process of legislation, should adapt themselves more efficiently to changing needs. They should also boldly experiment and pioneer, in order to show the way for larger government programs. There is evidence that the generous provisions of Title IV of the National Defense Education Act were significantly influenced by the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation's pioneering in the field.

In the long run, the conflict between East and West will be decided by a test other than that of material strength. But, even if we were to grant that in the struggle for supremacy, the western world, at least for the immediate future, must give first priority to science, a strong case can still be made for providing substantial support to the humanities and social sciences. The scientist's professional development, the extent to which his mind remains flexible and creative, his dedication to his task—all these qualities are strengthened and nourished by the humanities and social sciences. How well the fields in these areas are taught in our colleges must be a matter of serious concern even to those who expect of science the answers to our current problems.

Hugh Taylor
President

Hans Rosenhaupt
National Director

This report is for the calendar year 1959.

APPENDIX

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ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The Board of Trustees
The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation:

We have examined the balance sheet of The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation as of June 30, 1959 and the related statements of income and expenses, changes in equity, and cash receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income and expenses, changes in equity, and cash receipts and disbursements present fairly the financial position of The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation as of June 30, 1959 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
744 Broad Street, Newark 2, N.J.

Newark, N.J.
July 17, 1959

THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1959

Assets

Cash (Exhibit D)	$648,614.75
Operating advances	22,625.14
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,776.55
Furniture and office equipment	14,852.55
	$691,868.99

Liabilities and Equity

Accrued expenses		$ 1,221.67
Accrued salaries and vacation pay		6,671.63
		$ 7,893.30
Equity (Exhibit C):		
Operating fund	$669,123.14	
Equipment fund	14,852.55	
		683,975.69
		$691,868.99

THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

Statement of Income and Expenses
(Accrual Basis)
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1959

Income:			
Grants received from:			
The Ford Foundation			$4,157,000.00
The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation			5,000.00
Total income			$4,162,000.00
Expenses:			
Fellowship stipends (1958-59)		$1,347,627.67	
Tuition		713,129.37	
Subventions to universities		1,760,000.00	
Salaries and wages:			
Officers and staff	$76,199.05		
Regional and general coordinators	46,664.17		
Regional secretarial help	13,566.00	136,429.22	
Other expenses:			
Honoraria	35,095.00		
Traveling expenses	82,516.46		
Employee benefit payments	9,092.10		
Office expense	14,137.61		
Printing and publications	4,643.24		
Postage and express	7,046.67		
Telephone and telegraph	4,834.69		
Rent	7,500.00		
Insurance	554.58		
Legal and accounting	2,835.97		
Miscellaneous	1,082.46	169,338.78	
Total expenses			4,126,525.04
Excess of income over expenses			$ 35,474.96

THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1959

Operating Fund

Balance—June 30, 1958	$641,950.02
Add excess of income over expenses (Exhibit B)	35,474.96
	677,424.98
Deduct expenditures for equipment	8,301.84
Balance—June 30, 1959	$669,123.14

Equipment Fund

Balance—June 30, 1958	$ 6,550.71
Add equipment purchased (transferred from Operating Fund)	8,301.84
Balance—June 30, 1959	$ 14,852.55

THE WOODROW WILSON NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1959

Cash balances—July 1, 1958		$ 611,471.83
Add grants received from:		
The Ford Foundation	$4,157,000.00	
The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation	5,000.00	4,162,000.00
		$4,773,471.83
Deduct disbursements:		
Fellowship stipends (1958-59)	1,347,627.67	
Tuition	713,129.37	
Subventions to universities	1,760,000.00	
Other expenditures:		
Salaries and wages:		
Officers and staff	71,785.24	
Regional and general coordinators	44,406.35	
Regional secretarial help	12,698.30	
Honoraria	34,945.00	
Traveling expenses	80,610.72	
Capital equipment purchased	8,301.84	
Employee benefit payments	8,830.67	
Office expense	13,865.76	
Printing and publications	4,639.44	
Postage and express	6,924.90	
Telephone and telegraph	4,237.69	
Rent	7,500.00	
Insurance	554.58	
Legal and accounting	2,835.97	
Miscellaneous	1,963.58	
		4,124,857.08
Cash balances—June 30, 1959		$ 648,614.75